REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1878.

274

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,081.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.......... Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line.......... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander K. Macaulay, on SATURDAY, the 16th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers. Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	28	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, will sail on the 23rd March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April,
and by the
S S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the
S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	,,	30
INDIA	2,289	500	April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	,,	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 187

NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

SAILS for Liverpool on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., POSITIVELY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th Mar.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Allerton	13th do
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow ..19th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot ...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman....16th ,,
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock 29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)...... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3500	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	4211	250	on 15th Apr. ,,
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. ,,
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th ,,

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London.	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, February 12, 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CERVIN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1878.

TEA EMPORIUM,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packets of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most. The attention of the Shipping in the Harbour is also requested.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, TENTS, the property of Mr. ASHBURNER.

2 Single-pole Jubbulpore Tents, 16 feet square, to pitch together or singly, chicks and carpets complete.

1 Jubbulpore Shamiana, 30 feet square, chicks and carpets.

1 do Shamiana, 25 feet square complete.

1 Bengal Routie, 14 feet square.

L. ASHBURNER.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplied on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP, which had subsisted, at Bombay, between the undersigned, in the name of SORABJEE PESTONJEE and Co., has been, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED, since the 15th November 1877.

Bombay, 15th March 1878.

શોરાબજી એદલજી ડુબાશ.
પેસતનજી મેરવાનજી ડુબાશ.
EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

NOTICE TO COAL CONSUMERS.

GRAHAM'S LONGRIGG STEAM COAL.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., at Graham's Buildings, a cargo of the above, consisting of about 1,500 Tons per Ship Orthes, which sailed from the Clyde in December last, and which will probably arrive here early in April.

Terms as customary.

Further particulars can be ascertained on enquiry.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members :—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE.
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 19th MARCH 1878.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH
AS
CLAUDE MELNOTTE ! ! !

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN
MR. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH
WILL MAKE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
IN
LORD LYTTON'S CELEBRATED PLAY
THE
LADY OF LYONS ! ! !

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE	MR. FAIRCLOUGH.
Col. Damas	,, J. Morris.
Beauseant	,, M. Comerford.
Glavis	,, A. Plumpton.
Mons. Deschappelles	,, C. Dillon.
Land Lord	,, H. Vernon.
Notary	,, J. Daves.
Gaspar	,, H. Vernon.
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. H. Vernon.
Madame Dischappelles	Lady Amateur.
PAULINE	MISS ELCIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM this date the RATES of PASSAGE from BOMBAY to TRIESTE have been REDUCED as follows :—

FIRST CLASS.........Rs. 400 | SECOND CLASS..Rs. 300

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bombay, 18th March 1878.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE TENTH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on SATURDAY the 30th March 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' Report and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 15th March 1878.

TO BE LET an entire TWO STORIED HOUSE in Hornby Row, next to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a part of the LOWER FLOOR of a BUNGALOW at Grant Road, next to the Station, Rent Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

THE ENCORE WHISKEY.

THE following satisfactory and most convincing evidence shows the absolute purity and safety of using the ENCORE WHISKEY as an Alcoholic stimulant :—

LANCET.—"Remarkably free from Fusel Oil, mild, wholesome, and pleasant."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL —"Removal of the Fusel Oil is most complete and efficacious."

MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.—"We can highly commend it as well-fitted for Medical use, being very pure, wholesome, and pleasant."

MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.—"Pure and wholesome and uncontaminated with the mixtures frequently used to give fictitious age and aroma."

MEDICAL RECORD.—"Must rank foremost as the purest of alcoholic stimulants."

PRACTITIONER.—"Perfectly free from Fusel Oil, of extremely mild, and a safe alcoholic stimulant."

SANITARY RECORD.—"Such an excellent dietetic stimulant deserves a widespread reputation."

PUBLIC HEALTH.—"Exceptionally Pure. It would be fortunate for the health of the community if in general use."

NATIONAL FOOD AND FUEL REFORMER —"All who value their health should use it."

DR. H. C. BARTLET, F. C. S.—"Contained less trace of that deleterious and poisonous matter, Fusel oil, than any spirit I have ever submitted to the same searching investigation. The Medical Profession should recommend to their patients no Whiskey which does not come up to this standard."

DR. C. R. C. TICHBORNE, F. C. S. Trinity College, Dublin. —"Carefully examined for Fusel Oil, but none could be discovered. Perfectly free from poisonous metals that are frequently found in Wiskies, and which are very deleterious. Remarkably good quality."

DR. PAUL, F. C. S.—"Perfectly free from Fusel Oil or other injurious substance."

DR. STEVENSON MACADAM.—"Very pure and wholesome and of exceedingly fine equality."

This Whiskey is not only a pleasant and wholesome stimulant for ordinary use, but for delicate constitutions it is invaluable as it will agree with such when no other alcoholic stimulant will, whether in the form of wine or cognac. It is used almost exclusively in the practice of many of the most eminent men in the Medical Profession.

EVERY GALLON GUARANTEED EQUALLY PURE.

Price Rs. 20 per dozen.

Wholesale Agents for Bombay,
TRANT AND BRIDGER,
7, Church Gate Street.
Retail Agents,
C. D. FLETCHER, Meadows Street.
DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Meadows Street.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ. THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

			Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs.	12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints	,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts	,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,,	,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints	,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,,	,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a Native Clerk for Merchant's Office, who writes a Good Hand and sharp at Accounts. Apply by letter with Testimonials "W. L.," at this Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED in the FORT by a Married Couple. Terms must be moderate. Address OMEGA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VOLUNTEERS' Camp at Coorla.—Members visiting the camp during the 2 days' Holiday on the 19th & 20th inst. will find lunch and refreshments ready at all hours

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Waverley Hotel, Bombay. Specimen Paintings at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE, an ARAB HOUSE and HARNESS, also a New Improved Buggy, nearly new. Apply at the LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS, Hornby Row.

JEFFREY'S BEER FOR SALE, at our Godowns, in casks of 3 doz. quarts, at Rs. 12 per cask and 6 doz. pints at Rs. 16. C. MACDONALD and Co.

FOR SALE, pair of TONGA PONIES. First rate stagers. Price Rs. 150. Apply by letter to Lieutenant Colonel GREIG, R. E., Post Office, Poona.

GRAND SQUARE PIANO FOR SALE. A very fine instrument, in excellent condition, by one of the best makers. Price Rs. 350, very cheap. Apply to L. M. B., care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a BARGAIN—A handsome SIDE SADDLE and BRIDLE, a set of BROWN HARNESS, a pair CARRIAGE DRIVING REINS, a pair CARRIAGE POLE CHAINS. Apply to R. SCOBIE and Co., Meadow Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS. J. PEARSE having secured a continuous supply of Ice, is executing orders as usual for Ice Puddings, &c., &c.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED.

EARLY RECORDS OF BRITISH INDIA,

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA,

As told in the Government Records, the works of old Travellers, and other contemporary Documents, from the earliest period down to the Rise of the British Power in India.

BY J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

Late Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, author of 'A History of India from the Earliest Ages ;' "The Geography of Herodotus."

Large 8vo, 391 pp. ; cloth. TEN RUPEES. Postage 10 Annas.

The above work comprises a series of extracts from the Government Records and other contemporary Authorities, linked together by a continuous History of the English Settlements in India, during a period which has hitherto been little known to general readers.

Calcutta :—W. NEWMAN & Co., 3, Dalhousie Square.
Bombay :—S. ROSE & Co., 9 Rampart Row, Fort.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

SCARFS, TIES AND COLLARS THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

Cash Price List—*i.e.* Remittance with Order.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk	1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

'La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3 8
Rich Corded Silk	3 8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	1 12
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4 8

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "R. Y. C.," White Satin, Fancy Spots	
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots	3 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes	
Rich Figured Satin	0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Best Linen—Three-fold throughout.
Shapes specially made for A. & Co.

	Rs. a.
The "Pall Mall"—stand up—per doz	6 8
The "Military"—Special Mess Collar	6 8
The "West-End"—neat turn down	6 8
The "New Shakespeare"—good space in front	6 8
The "Harvard"—turn down corners	6 8
The "Dux"—with Tie attached ...... { Special for Mo }	7 8
The "West-End"—with Tie attached.. { fussil wear .. }	
Reversible Cuffs—per doz	12 0

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory	set	4 8
Collar	Will last	each	1 8
Links	For	pair	10 0
Solitaires	Years	pair	5 8

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks	11-8, 12-8, 16 0

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	1 12 to 2 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk............as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and	1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 0
White Dress Ties .... from 8 annas	

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2 8
,, Silk for Dress	4 8
Cantab, very strong	2 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO., ENGINEERS,

WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.,

AGENTS FOR

LAMONT'S PATENT BOTTLE

FOR AËRATED WATERS,

WITH SELF-ACTING STOPPERS OF GLASS, VULCANITE OR EBONITE, &c.,

40s. Per Gross, delivered F.O.B., London,

NO ROYALTY TO PAY.

MACHINES FOR FILLING, WITH SYRUP PUMP ATTACHED. £16. 15s. CASH.

Agent—Mr. HENRY ROGERS, BOMBAY.

GREENER'S GUNS, &c., FOR SALE.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT off the undermentioned prices, will be allowed to purchasers :—

Double-barrel B. L. Choke-Bore GUNS, Double Grip, Back action Lock, taking the Ordinary 12 Bore Cartridge Case, in Black Case, with Implements complete	Rs.	350
Ditto Treble wedge-fastaction, first quality, in Leather Case, complete		560 0
Chilled Shot for above Guns, per bag		7 8
D. B. RIFLE, taking the regulation Snider Cartridge		315 0
D. B. B. L. GUN, 14 bore, snap action, in case, complete		380 0
Ditto, 12 bore Double Grip, Back Action Lock, in case. complete		315
Greener's New Book "CHOKE BORE GUNS, and how to load for all kinds of Game" Rs. 2-8, or by post..		3-0 net.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS AND COLOSSAL HIPPODROME.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.

We claim superiority in magnitude, quality, variety, and originality, in every department to any other travelling exhibition extant.

WE COURT THE VERDICT OF THE PUBLIC AND STAND BOLDLY BY ITS DECISION.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN BOMBAY.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and instil in your minds a never-to-be forgotten, and useful hint, that the all-essential qualification to accomplish anything and everything IS THE WILL TO DO IT.

We are often asked, how do you make such a large concern pay ? And as often asked reply, because everybody patronises us. We have not only the Mechanics, Artizans, and working People generally—all of them pay us a visit—but also the women and children, the Clergy, Judges, Barristers, Solicitors, Physicians, Merchants, Clerks, Public and Private Schools, Sabbath Schools, Nobility and Gentry, IN FACT EVERYBODY, for we please the tastes of all and never exhibit anything that can offend the eye or ear of the most refined, religious, or fastidious. Old Ladies and Old Gentlemen, who have not visited any exhibition for a quarter of century, are among our visitors, and we never give any one cause to regret a visit to our VAST EXHIBITION.

THIS EVENING

will be presented, the laughable scenic representation of

DONNYBROOK FAIR,
OR
LIFE IN OULD IRELAND,

in which will be introduced,

CLIMBING THE GREASED POLE FOR A PURSE OF MONEY.

SACK RACES, PONY AND MULE RACES, STEEPLE CHASES, FLAT RACES, and every incident connected with the FAIR Scenes in the

OULD COUNTRY.

All the Grandly-trained Horses, all the Great Stars, all the Great Performers, the Comic Mule "Barney," and the cunning little Ponies in a

GRAND TRIPLE PROGRAMME.

For these OUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

CHEAP PRICES.

CHEAP PRICES.

BE KIND TO THE POOR.

All poor children, whose parents or guardians are unable to pay, will be admitted free to the Afternoon Exhibition, a special place having been set aside for that purpose.

SCHOOLS ATTENDING IN A BODY will be admitted on most liberal terms (by application to the Manager, Mr. John Wilson,) at any of our Farewell Performances, either Afternoon or Evening.

EVENING PERFORMANCE at 9-15 sharp.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3-30.

The Management have the honor to announce WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20th, 1878, as a

GRAND MILITARY NIGHT
BY SPECIAL COMMAND
AND
IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, K. C. B.,
Commander-in-Chief,
AND STAFF.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs. 30
Do. do. do. 4	15
Dress Circle	3
Stalls	2
Parquette	1
Pit	As. 8

Children half price to all parts of the Tent.

ENO'S

EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,

A palatable and refreshing Saline.

Cash Re. 1-12......per bottle......Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints, do.	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, next door to the house occupied by Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the handsome household furniture of Mrs. Bonar, the same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated, cruetstand, hotwater, curry dishes, tea and coffee services, ice pitcher, table spoons and forks, carved and plain furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, side, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, iron four posts bedstead, chest of drawers, cupboard, camp cot, hanging and table lamps, two light lustre, bath and dispense room furniture, garden pots and baskets with plants, books, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES.

On FRIDAY next, the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Government Telegraph Store ground at Boree Bunder, a quantity of unserviceable stores comprising galvanized wire of sizes, old wire, copper, lead, zinc, brass, tools, packing cases, lithographic press with stone, clocks, &c., &c.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, BOMBAY.

On TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Middle Colaba, a quantity of unserviceable stores, comprising hammers, augers, saw blades, chisels, files, Cooper's crome, rasps coarse, saws, gunny-bags, brass filing, packing cases, water casks, leather pieces and strappings, old iron, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods.

Also by order of the Administrator General the property of the late Alexander Thompson, Esq., gold watch by Craighead and Webb with chain, studs, and link and pencil.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPOUND, BUILDINGS, AND HOUSES BELONGING THERETO.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March 1878, sell by Public Auction at 4 p. m. on the premises (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Dyall Ruttonsey, the whole of the Buildings, Mills, Engines, and Machinery of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, commonly known as Cowasjee Davur's Mills and more particularly described as under :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Tardeo road, in or near Mahaluxmee road, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,955 square yards or thereabouts, being bounded on the north-west and east by the property next hereinafter described, and on the south partly by Byramjee Cowasjee's Agiary and partly by Manockjee Petits Spinning and Weaving Mills, which said piece or parcel of land was formerly in the occupation of Mithibai, widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, and Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, but is now in the occupation of Dayall Ruttonsey, and is, together with the piece of land next hereinafter described, included by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 52, and is situate in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur.

And also that piece or parcel of land or ground also included in the books of the Collector under No 52 and in the new survey made in 1869-70 under No 7,084, fronting on the west side of the road now called Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,195 square yards or thereabouts, and which surrounds on the east, west, and north sides the land lastly hereinbefore described, and was formerly in the occupation of Meetheebai, widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, and Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, but now of Dayall Ruttonsey, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the north by the property of Framjee Nanabhoy Davur, leased to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on the south partly by the property belonging to Byramjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla's Agiary and partly by Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, on the east, partly by the Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee road aforesaid, and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, and on the west partly by the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described. And all mills, factories, buildings, steam-engines, spindles, boilers, mill gear, millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, which were on the 23rd December 1875 and still are fixed, placed, or used in or about the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Prescot and Winter, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. Huberts' Vineyard :

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 10 per doz. quarts.
HERMITAGE (Red)	,, 10 ,, ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

(*Extract from the Lancet.*)

We have examined the stock of Hungarian Wines in the cellars of Mr. Max Greger, of 7, Mincing Lane, the Agent of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, for introducing the Hungarian Wines to the notice of English consumers. A great deal of Hungarian Wine is also sold in this country under the false title of French and Portuguese Wines, better known to ordinary Wine drinkers. [illegible] they should need no such recommendation. We found in Mr. Max Greger's cellars, Wines which can favourably compare with the highest class of French and Rhenish Vintages. Amongst Red dinner Wines, the Carlowitz (dry and selected,) and amongst White Wines, the Somlau and white Œdenburg (selected) are remarkable for excellence of flavour, for delicacy, and for soundness. Many of the Hungarian Wines are of high alcoholic standard, and for all medical purposes, as for ordinary consumption, they are by far more worthy of notice than most of the common and adulterated French Wines offered at equal prices. The Hungarian Wines are particularly rich in phosphoric acid, and are generally richer in alcohol than the Bordeaux Wines. The dietetical powers of these Wines are of a high order, and *we commend to the Medical profession the pure Wines of Hungary as specially worthy of notice.*

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for these Wines, now in such great favour in Europe, and to introduce them in India will supply sample cases containing 1 dozen assorted kinds.

No. 6, Carlowitz	14 8
No. 25 ,,	23 0
Offner Auslese	24 8
Visonta	20 0
Erlau	16 0

Carlowitz also in Crystal Flagons,

Full Price Lists on application.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VAUGHAN-JONE'S GINGER BRANDY.

("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
1 WATER LANE, LONDON.

NOTICES.

TARPAULINS.

IN addition to the new WATERPROOF MATERIAL advertised by us, we still continue to make the celebrated PATENT IMPROVED TARPAULINS, which we have manufactured so successfully for the past 18 years.

These were the only Tarpaulins specially ordered by the Government of India for the BHOOTAN, ABYSSINIAN, LUSHAIE, GARO, & PERAK EXPEDITIONS.

Sizes in general use always in stock.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1878.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH a view to assist shippers of horses, and to save the risk and expense which has been hitherto incurred in landing and stabling horses imported to Calcutta, it is notified for general information that the Government of India have authorized arrangements being made at the Government Remount Depôt, 13, Garden Reach, for the reception of horses arriving from Australia under the terms laid down in the following rules and regulations.

In such cases as may appear necessary, the Government of India are also prepared to advance the amount of freight required to clear the consignment of horses from the ships together with Captain's and other fees connected with the voyage. Such advances to be recovered from the shippers on payment by the Remount Agent of the value of horses purchased by him.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Every shipper landing any horse or horses at the Government Remount Landing Depôt, Garden Reach, Calcutta, shall be subject to the rules hereinafter detailed, and to any such directions as the Remount Agent, Calcutta, may give regarding the horses stabled in Government stables, and every shipper shall sign an agreement on landing to this effect, and that he will not remove any horse or horses without the special leave of the Remount Agent.

2. Every horse landed at the Government Remount Landing Depôt shall be subjected to a charge of Rs. 10 per horse.

In return for this charge the horses will be stabled in the depôt until presented for approval to the Remount Agent.

3. The actual cost of landing the horses and surplus forage remaining at the end of the voyage will be borne by the shipper. The work will be carried out in the most economical way possible, the shipper and his assistants performing their due share of the work.

4. The shippers may, if they wish it, feed their horses on the remainder of the forage put on board their ships for the voyage. Grain, bedding, and fodder will be supplied, as required, under instructions from the Remount Agent, to be paid for by the shipper at such rate as will cover the total cost of such supplies.

5. Syces and the necessary native establishment will be provided by the Remount Agent, as required, and the shipper will be charged at the actual rate for wages of such establishment.

6. Veterinary attendance will be given by the Assistant Remount Agent, free, and medicines supplied at actual cost rates.

7. Horses landed at the Remount Landing Depôt will be inspected with a view to purchase as soon as the Remount Agent considers them fit for inspection. Horses which have not been landed at the Government Landing Depôt will not be inspected until all the horses awaiting inspection in the Landing Depôt stables have been submitted for the approval of the Remount Agent

8. All horses not selected by the Remount Agent for Government must be removed from the Government Landing Depôt within four days after the completion of the Remount Agent's inspection on behalf of Government.

9. No horse is to be removed from the Government Landing Depôt without the permission of the Remount Agent.

10. Should the stables at the Government Landing Depôt be insufficient to accommodate all the horses landed at one time, horses shall be selected from the first arrivals and be removed to the Remount Depôt at Ballygunge to await inspection of the Remount Officer. Such removal is to be at the risk of the shipper, and the horses are to stand at the Ballygunge Remount Depôt on the same terms in every respect as if they were at the Landing Depôt at Garden Reach.

11. All charges of every kind whatsoever against the shipper will be recovered from him on payment being made for the remounts selected for Government by the Remount Agent.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,

ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR;

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 18TH MARCH 1878.

THE political advices from home become daily more critical in tone and the commercial telegrams are at last beginning to show the effect of the position. Consols in London on Saturday declined from 95⅜ to 95⅛. Seeds were 6d. per quarter higher all round, and Cotton in Liverpool was depressed. Private messages, too, we hear take a very grave view of matters, and although there is a latent belief in some quarters that the crisis may yet be tided over, it is not sufficiently strong to impart any confidence to business.

French Rentes remain unaltered at 110½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted throughout the same as on Wednesday. The weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show an advance of 10s. in Oriental and Hongkong and Shanghai. Chartered and Chartered Mercantile remain unchanged.

Coffee in London shows a decline of 1s. per cwt. in G. O. Native and 2s. in Mysore, but Plantation is reported quiet but steady at previous prices.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed in favour of buyers the sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales. Reuter's spot quotations indicate a fall of 1-16d. per lb. in Surats all round, and looking to the surroundings of the market it is highly probable that to-morrow morning may bring us news of a further fall. Not only is the Russian question strongly against anything like steady business, but the American receipts continue on a scale which of themselves would be sufficient to depress prices.

Saturday's New York telegram still quotes ready Mid.-Uplands at 11 cents., but June shipment has receded from 11⅛ to 11 1-16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts ...	11,000	4,000	10,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,734,000	3,653,000	3,642,000

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54⅜d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8⅜d. per rupee, but Exchange on India, 60 days' sight remains apparently unaltered at 1s. 8⅜d., and we notice that there is a withdrawal of £200,000 from the Bank of England for Germany, which very probably is against further imports of Silver into England.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 32,49,101
Do. „ Branches	Dec	„ 1,75,222
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 27,34,125
Government Securities	Dec.	„ 47,905
Cash Credits	Inc.	„ 3,15,543
Loans	Inc.	„ 6,87,338
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 16,45,896
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„ 2,47,738
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 56,04,788

This large reduction in cash is by no means so serious as would appear at first sight. The demand for accommodation has actually fallen off, while liabilities are diminished by more than the reduction in cash. Moreover, it is very probable that a considerable proportion of the withdrawals from private Deposits have been made in anticipation of the holidays. The Cash Balance of the Bank still stands at about 68 per cent. of the liabilities, a very fair position, and unless the Government withdrawals continue on a large scale, we should consider an upward movement in rates of discount improbable, trade requirements being so comparatively light.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a decidedly firmer feeling and an advance of 1-16d. has been established in rates all round. Except the less favourable Bank of Bombay statement there has been nothing to influence the market, and we may take it that the rise is due more than anything else to an indisposition to do business until after the holidays when the result of the biddings for Council drafts will be available. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 9⅛d.	„
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11.9.6	

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts as 3-16 to ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1 to 1⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very weak to-day partly owing to the unfavourable character of the political news, but there is also an uneasy feeling about as to what the nature of the Government Financial statement will be. In some quarters a strong belief exists that another loan will be necessary this year. If so, however, we should think that a considerable portion will be brought out in London. We quote Fours Rs. 94 to Rs. 94¼ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94¼ ; Fives and-a-half Rs. 102¾ to Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day and with the other markets will remain closed until Thursday morning.

COTTON remains particularly dull. Transactions have been restricted to small purchases for immediate shipment, and as ready Cotton is still scarce comparatively high prices have been paid, say Rs. 178 for Good Fair and Rs. 188 for Good Oomra. Such figures as these are a long way above Liverpool arrival currencies and of course keep exporters out of the market, while they also maintain a fictitious range of values up-country. We quote to-day for April delivery—

F. P. F. Hingunghaut..	Rs. 197	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. Broach	„ 202	„	„
Good Oomra	„ 185	„	
F. G. F. „	„ 180	„	„
G. F. „	„ 175	„	„
F. G. F. Dhollera	„ 188	„	„
G. F. „	„ 183	„	„

FREIGHTS are just a shade steadier for Liverpool steamers, £1-8-9 being now the current rate for ready shipment, but into next month can still be done at £1-10 per ton. By sail for Liverpool the greatest depression still prevails and 30s. is reported to have been done to-day for relets. For the Mediterranean ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS business may now be considered suspended for the holidays, and we have not heard of any transactions whatever to-day from first hands.

COALS are decidedly firmer owing to the warlike interpretation attached to the political advices. A sale is reported of a steamer cargo of Cardiff at Rs. 18 alongside and sellers of other descriptions are generally holding for a rise of As. 8 per ton.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th March as compared with the statement issued on the 9th March :—

	9th March Rs.	16th March Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,33,27,870	1,00,78,769
Do do. at Branches.	23,00,077	21,24,855
Other Deposits	1,65,57,709	1,38,23,584
Post Bills	49,033	48,823
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,35,024	5,11,870
	4,47,69,713	3,86,87,901
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,62,825	29,14,920
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,05,392	21,20,935
Loans on Security of do. do.	27,34,466	34,21,804
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,318	3,515
Bills Discounted	1,37,90,295	1,21,44,399
Stamps	3,449	3,416
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,30,370 Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,55,370	3,55,370
Bullion	1,40,660	1,06,654
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,86,504	6,34,642
Cash and Currency Notes	2,25,87,034	1,69,82,246
	4,47,69,713	3,86,87,901

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. EUROPEAN, 1,774 tons, Captain A. Sibthorpe, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE barque ROSE, 349 tons, Captain P. Darlaw, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst., from Bimlipatam, 22nd Jan., via Pondicherry, with 3 passengers.

THE s. s. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 990 tons, Commander N. Nicol, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Jeddah, 26th February, with a general cargo, and 620 pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Zynell Abedin.

THE s.s. CONSETT, 1,104 tons, Captain C. Clarke, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst, from Cardiff, Feb. 10, via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of 1,995 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE s.s. NANKIN, 1,830 tons, Captain M. Bruce, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Newport, 9th Feb., via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Mussecalla, with a general cargo and 341 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Diu.—His Excellency the Governor of Diu. For Cutch.—Mr Govindrow. For Coast ports.—154 deck passengers.

THE s s. OLYMPIA, 1,527 tons, Captain J. Craig arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Glasgow, 12th Feb., via Liverpool, Gibraltar, and Port Said, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Andrews, Mr. De Gruther, Mrs. and Miss Mellestrass, and Miss Watts.

THE B. I. S. N. and Co.'s s.s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Gardener, Mr. Pellatt, Col. Cooper, Lieut. Col. Wicks, Lieut.-Col. Hervey, Major Wise, a gentleman, lady and 3 children, Mr. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Tramladria, sister and child, and 40 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst., from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut.-Col. Thomson, R.E., Mr. and Mrs Rosemayer and 4 children, Capt. Dinnis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Money, Dr. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Best and 4 children, Dr. Sorabjee, Mr. Oliver, Surg. Hun', Mr. Wolcott, 44 men and women and 47 children of different regiments, and 8 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, 2,234 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. Weighell, and Mr. Langdale. From Yokohama to Southampton.—Mr. Chipman. From Singapore to Southampton.—Rev. J. Murphy, Mrs. Worsby and 2 children, Mr. J. Campbell and Mrs. Fleming. From Singapore to Bombay.—4 natives. From Galle to Bombay.—One native.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
16	Border Chieftain (s)	Nicol	Jeddah, Feb 26.
17	Ethiopia (s)	Henderson	Calcutta, Feb 22.
	Consett (s)	Clarke	Cardiff, Feb 10.
	Nankin (s)	Brace	Newport, Feb 9.
	Rose	Dallan	Bimleepatam, Jan 22.
	Olympia (s)	Graig	Glasgow, Feb 12.
18	Indus (s)	Shallard	Shanghai, Feb 22.
	Socotra (s)	Starratt	Bussorah, Feb 28.
	Ettore (s)	Lazarich	Trieste, Feb 25.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
18	European (s)	Sibthorpe	Liverpool.
	Venetia (s)	Anderson	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Vingorla, Dougherty, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
14	Arabia (s)	Mann	Singapore, Feb 24.
	Commila (s)	Hatchinson	Calcutta, Feb 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 14.—Steamers Reliance and Sir John Lawrence and Barque Alsace and Lorraine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.
14 Meinam ...... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

To Marseilles—Col and Mrs Cockburn, Mr and Mrs J K Moran Mr and Mrs MacAlpin, Mr Gallois, child and servant, Messrs H S Cox, R Michael G Lufenback, W Fuchs, S A Micrulachi, O Lash, J E Todd, Barren and Lejeune, and Lieut Ringeval.
To Naples—Mr D M S Morrison.
To Galle—Mr Robert Smith, Mr Vaccutson, and servant.
To Pondicherry—Mr and Mrs E Bayet, Miss Bayet, Master N Bayet, and 1 native.
To Madras—Mr and Mrs Johnston Smith, 2 children and 2 servants, Messrs C Hadenfeld, J D MacGregor, Mr C A Elliot and servant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—15 bales rags, Bhimsey Nuthoo ; 116 bales cotton Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

City of Baltimore s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 283½ cwts wheat, Cursondass Madowjee ; 268½ cwts myrabollams, Motichund Hurruckchund ; 100 bales rags, Adamjee Esmalljee ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 19 bales cotton, S L Macknaghten ; 102 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 25 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy.

Arago s—50 bales wool, Lewjee Govindjee ; 130 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurrumsey ; 48 bales wool, Nundram Bhegraz.

Savernake—312½ cwts gall, Runchordass Toolsidass.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—8,482 cwts teelseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lidderdale s—1,855 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Helis os—100 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 134 bales cotton, Ramgopal Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—20bales twist, R Habibbhoy ; 5 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 620 baskets onions, Huson Kh jabnoy ; 10 cases sharkfins, Gulamhusein Janmahamed ; 41 bales twist, The Broach Mills Coy ; 29 bales twist, The N S and W Co ; 35 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 36 bales twist, Erate Noordin and Co ; 3 casks cochineal, Yeuthing Chong and Co ; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram 51 balescotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoohoocan 70 bales twist, S N Talatee ; 33 chests opium, Ebram Noordin Co ; 25 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed ; 111 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 12½ chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—24 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 29 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 9 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 31 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Nizam s—18 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 25 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

688 Taunton, Clark—Shields, September 3.
1177 Iceland, Gardiner—Boston, U. S., September 7.
1275 Snowdonia, Roberts—Sunderland, Oct. 5.
495 Loochoo, Scarlet—Sunderland, Oct. 27—Sailed from Portland Roads, Nov. 10.
381 Jeanne, Paris—Liverpool, Oct. 27.
700 Zephyrus, Morrell—Cardiff, Oct. 31.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague—Liverpool, Nov. 4.
683 Coldstream, Walker—London, Nov. 14.
296 Hawthorn—New York, Nov. 16.
508 Asterion, Benson—Liverpool, Nov. 17.
1203 Hannibal, Flinn—Liverpool, Nov. 19.
728 Frankfurt Hall, Kirkbride—Glasgow, Nov. 20.
1590 Cannanore, Miller—Sunderland, Nov. 25.
882 Cape Finisterre, Robertson—Liverpool, Nov. 26.
1117 Helen Scott, Goldsworthy—Liverpool, Nov. 27.
1108 Professor Mohn, Lampe—Shields, Nov. 28.
1064 Henrietta, Kelly—Sunderland, Dec. 1.
1270 Narcissus, M'Intosh—Liverpool, Dec. 2.
1549 Anglo-India, Everitt—Liverpool, Dec. 3.
1117 Duke of Edinburgh, Mitchell—London, Dec. 4.
1276 Citadel, Magee—Liverpool, Dec. 5.
1200 Orthes, Macfarlane—Glasgow, Dec. 6.
1080 Moel Eilion, Pritchard—Liverpool, Dec. 7.
1071 Bellstane, Hughes—Liverpool, Dec. 7.
1632 Baron Colonsay, Felgote—Cardiff, Dec. 8.
887 Beemah, Dowker—Liverpool, Dec. 9.
1433 Knight of the Garter, Hammon—Liverpool, Dec. 10.
— Escombrera—Shields, Dec. 12.
675 Dunloe, Ure—Greenock, Dec. 15.
1629 Respigadera, Purcell—Newcastle, Dec. 17.
1273 Alexandrovna, Churchill—Liverpool, Dec. 17.
1262 Victoria Cross, Oliver—Liverpool, Dec. 18.
684 Coldstream, Walker—London, Dec. 18.
673 Toftcombs, Davidson—Liverpool, Dec. 19.
1126 Lillian, Dick—Cardiff, Dec. 19.
1180 Allegiance, James—Cardiff, Dec. 20.
902 Khimjee Oodowjee, Baily—Liverpool, Dec. 3
1199 Orissa, Wright—Cardiff, Dec. 21.
923 Staffa, Rennie—Liverpool, Dec. 21.
536 Hope, Cromur—Sunderland, Dec. 21.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—Liverpool, Dec. 22.
1499 Munster, Lane—Liverpool, Dec. 22.
1147 New Era—New York, Dec. 22.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—Liverpool, Dec. 25.
1799 Erins Isle, McFee—Liverpool, Dec. 25.
763 Beech Holm, Sorenson—Wear, Dec. 26.
370 Emperor, Johnson—Sunderland, Dec. 26.
1200 Lennox, Malcolm—Glasgow, Dec. 27.
1360 R. B. Fuller—Penarth, Dec. 29.
1286 Valley Forge—New York, Dec. 29.
805 Comorin, Mayor—Sunderland, Jan. 1.
1380 Sandhurst, Pearce—Glasgow, Jan. 1.
1262 British Statesman, Sexton—London, Jan. 1.
1400 Cape St. Vincent, McBride—Clyde, Jan. 1.
913 Serica, Mathews—Liverpool, Jan. 1.
1487 Indiana, Drummond—Liverpool, Jan. 4.
824 C. A. Beylea, Alexander—Liverpool, Jan. 4.
2448 Simla, Barr—Clyde, Jan. 4.
805 Aberfoyle, Dusantoy—Liverpool, Jan. 7.
1119 Gamecock, Stoddard—New York, Jan. 7.
1499 Stockbridge, Laing—London, Jan. 8.
1244 Lorenzo, Bisso—Glasgow, Jan. 8.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Liverpool, Jan. 8.
1182 Pegasus, Powell—Liverpool, Jan. 8.
1036 Lissie Bell, Linton—Sunderland, Jan. 10.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Glasgow, Jan. 10.
966 Dochra, Spalding—Liverpool, Jan. 11.
1147 Annie Read, Crowell—New York, Jan. 16.
1175 Ravenstondale, Jack—London, Jan. 19.
1075 Loch Ranza, Lamont—Glasgow, Jan. 21.
1468 Reaper, Poole—Liverpool, Jan. 29.
1284 Jeanie Douglas, Jansson—London, Jan. 29.
1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—Penarth, Jan. 29.
1146 Europa, Thesen—Cardiff, Jan. 30.
730 Charles T. Russell, Hamilton—Liverpool, Feb. 2—Put back leaky.
865 Drumadoon, Perry—Liverpool, Feb. 2.
2058 Bates Family, Dougall—Newport, Feb. 3.
1121 Rhodda, Legg—Liverpool, Feb. 4.
— County of Kinross—Clyde, Feb. 4.
1559 Battle Abbey, Banks—London, Feb. 6.
1499 Thomas Hillyard, Campbell—Liverpool, Feb. 9.
1346 Prince Charles, Irvine—Liverpool, Feb. 18.
870 Sydney Eggers, Davison—London, loading.
990 City Camp, Clark—Liverpool, loading.
1735 St. Enoch—Dundee, loading.
1299 Lady Dufferin, McFea—London, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

349 John Byers, Davies—Mauritius, Dec. 11.
288 Issabelle, Williams—Mauritius, Jan. 30.
658 Scottish Chief—Calcutta, Jan. 30.
1092 Zuleika, Reddel—Calcutta, Feb. 4.
790 Southern Queen, Richard—Moulmein, Feb. 5.
698 Shah Jehan, Halwood—Mauritius, Feb. 13.
1070 Mary P. Kitchen, Kitchen—Moulmein, Feb. 13.
1261 Storm King, Boyd—Moulmein, Feb. 13.
1150 Bolton Abbey—Calcutta, Feb. 20.
1140 Saratoga—Calcutta, Feb. 21.
1526 Fannie, Tucker—Calcutta, Feb. 28.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Calcutta via Cochin, March 7.
1498 Eildenhope, Flett—Calcutta, loading.
1181 Lady Rowena—Calcutta, loading.
1116 St. James—Rangoon, loading.
1354 Oimara, Simson—Calcutta, loading.
821 Agra, Toms—Rangoon, loading.
1168 Howden—Rangoon, loading.
1481 Lanarkshire, May—Rangoon, loading.
520 Thomas Wood—Moulmein, loading.
1588 Alex. Yeates, Dunham—Mauritius, loading.
287 Hesperia, Bellet—Mauritius, loading.
356 Isabella, Merryman—Mauritius, loading.
810 Inveravon, Cromwell—Mauritius, loading.
567 Picton Castle, Bate—Mauritius, loading.
1275 John O'Gaunt—Calcutta, loading.
1419 Falstaff—Calcutta, loading.
1250 P. F. Webster—Rangoon, loading.
1440 Inspector, Erskine—Rangoon, loading.
1873 Tintern Abbey—Moulmein, loading.
1257 Cæsarea—Moulmein, loading.
1367 Maggie E. Seed, Whiting—Calcutta, loading.
1444 Eildenhope, Flett—Calcutta, loading.
1298 East Lothian, Hamilton—Calcutta, loading.
889 Palmyra—Moulmein, loading.
460 Krung Thep, Dhursen—Bankok, loading.
541 Hastings—Calcutta, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1009 Red Star, Roseberry—Aden—Left Suez Canal, Feb. 28.
919 Winthorp, Baker—Tyne—Left Suez Canal, March 4.
1255 Embelhope, Stevenson—Tyne—Left Suez Canal, March 4.
1076 Lumley Castle, Brown—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal, March 7.
1169 Racillia—Tyne—Left Suez Canal, March 7.
1511 Glamorgan—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal, March 7.
1136 Assiria, Ernesto—Genoa—Left Suez Canal, March 7—Rubatino 1st April—Left Aden March 14.
1166 Alabama, Green—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal, March 10.
1102 Streonshah—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal, March 10.
1359 Trentham Hall, Shaw—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal, March 10.
1310 St. Olaff—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal, March 11.
1443 Ganos—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal, March 11.
916 Kate, Simpson—Tyne—Left Suez Canal, March 12.
1406 Sumatra, Anderson—Aden—Left Suez Canal, March 13—P. & O.
1545 Polluce—Trieste—March 16—A. L. 15th April.
1048 Francois I.—Calcutta.
1967 Duke of Sutherland—Calcutta.
710 Cyrene, Brown—Calcutta and Coast.
1339 Bengal, Rowley—Calcutta and Coast.
1356 Harald Haarfager, Helberg—Calcutta and Coast.

EXPECTED.

993 Shadwan, Kennerley—Cardiff via Aden, Feb. 18.
1132 Lord Derby—Tyne, Feb. 25.
1144 India, Read—Liverpool, Feb. 28—Anchor Line 17th April.
1720 Gwalior, Babot—Southampton, Feb. 28.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—Tyne, March 1.
1583 Strathleven, Pearson—London, March 2.
1181 Robinia, Jones—Tyne, March 5.
855 Athens,—Tyne, March 5.
1219 Algithia, Barwise—Tyne, March 5.
1084 Sicily, Harbord—Clyde, March 6.
1379 Palm—Liverpool, March 7.
1158 Anatolian, Morrison—Tyne, March 8.
1390 Suez, Flindt—Cardiff, March 13.
1671 Thibet, Torback—London, March 14.
1477 Yeddo, Owen—Hull.
1743 Atalanta, Waring—Liverpool.
1453 Macedonia—Clyde—Anchor Line 1st May.
1900 Achille—Trieste—A. L. 10th May.
1775 Bokhara, Anderson—Venice—Mails, 22nd April.
1310 Bangalore, Stead—Southampton—Mails, 29th April.
1746 Hindustan, Haselwood—Southampton—Mails, 6th May
1037 China, Atherton—Southampton—Mails, 13th May.
2157 Deccan, Gaby—Southampton—Mails, 20th May.
529 Henry Bolckow—Tyne.
400 Calder—Tyne.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—M Nusserwanjee.
1242 Cervia (s), Taylor—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W and A Graham and Co.
1451 Italia (s), Davidson—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1380 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1461 Earl of Zeland, Burns—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Curphy—E Bates & Co.
1284 Sawernake, Prichard—Owen & Okell.
1788 T MacLellan, Gibbs—W and Graham & Co.
1184 Winged Hunter, Maxwell—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2298 Australia (s), Cates—Mails, 8th April.
2234 Indus (s), Shallard—Mails, 25th March.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1416 Propontis (s), Dunn—Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore (s), Lazarich.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1243 Ganges (s), Walsh—Finlay, Muir & Co.
917 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 1st April.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

1130 Liddesdale (s), Davis—McCulloch Beyts and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1499 Issac Reed, Coley—Farnham & Co.
387 Michael Chevalier, Tetard.
1155 Norris, Barstow—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1848 Nueva Provideucia, Amceetor Iue—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Farnham & Co.
1496 W. H. Conner, Pendleton—W Nicol & Co.

FOR SHARPNESS.

1222 Ardenclutha, Duncan—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

891 Melita (s), Watson—Valkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

1338 Homer (s), Walker—M Nusserwanjee & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
1487 Helios (s), Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1217 Excelsior, Joshin.

FOR BUSSORAH.

990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol.—The Persian Company.
928 Scio (s), Seaborne—Hajee Zynell Abedin.

FOR HONKONG.

781 Adria (s), Stewart—P and O Co.
1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 19th March.

NOT FIXED.

1221 Albuela (s), Bradley—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1282 Altcar, Harvey—The Captain.
1086 Alverton (s), Darnell.
1204 Avondale (s), Pot inger.
1413 Aros Bay (s), Willis—The Captain.
1495 Brambletye, Gibby—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1711 Cape Verde, Mullin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1104 Consett, Clarke—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1430 Cora (s), Coombs—The Captain.
810 Clive (s), Pranse—D Sassoon and Co.
1823 Clydesdale, Hatfield.
953 Duke of Athole, Elliot—G Wyllie & Co.
1041 Eclipse, Halman—Finlay, Scott Co.
1370 Exporter, Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans.
1414 Frank Pendleton, Nichols.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1018 Good Hope (s), Bainton.
1549 Hospodar, Kelley—P. & O. S. N. Co.
422 Jane Avery, Dodds.—Volkart Brothers.
809 Joseph Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
1034 J C Stevenson (s), Purvis—Ritchie Stewart and Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Finlay, Muir Co.
1365 Merioneth, Perrin—Killick Nixon and Co.
1247 Maraval, Ramsay—W and A Graham and Co.
1830 Nankin (s), Brace—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1186 Nellie Martin (s), Fox—Knoop & Co.
1299 Nerissa (s), Williams—Remington & Co.
1527 Olympia (s), Craig.
957 Oriana, Guthrie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
972 Persia, Jones—The Captain.
1339 Prince Regent, Graham—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1363 Saint Mildered, Murray—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor.
651 Seafield, Webster.
2296 St Osyth (s), MacNebb—Sir C Forbes and Co.
436 Tamora, Stocomb—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
630 Twilight, Delargy—Edward, Beyts & Co.
1246 Winona, Bray—The Captain.
1326 W. Symington (s), Hallett—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1574 Daphne (s), Tyndy.
727 Flying Fish, Crohan.
4173 Jumna (s), 4, Parsons.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape.
464 Teaser s), 4, Wodehouse.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Colan, Surg Major, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

MARCH 17.

Hamilton, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Forbes, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Heffernan, Surg Major, on leave, from Poona.
Macnaghten, Major, 2nd Lt Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Dyke, Capt, on duty, from Surat.

MARCH 18.

Ross, Major, 26th Bombay N I, on —, from —.
Mills, Lieut Col, 30th Bombay N I, on Med Cert, from Kurrachee.
Wallis, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hart, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Umballa.
Hicks, Lieut Col, Staff on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Hercy, Lieut Col, 2nd Queens, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Hunt, Surg, on duty, from Belgaum.
Savage, Major, Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Deolalee.
Dobson, Surg, on leave, from Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Sharman-Crawford, Lieut, 16th Lancers, on duty, to England.
Trevor, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Panter, Lieut Col, 2-22 Regt, on leave, to England.
Pentan, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.
Aislabie, Capt, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Whieldon, Lieut, 48th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.
Peile, Lieut, 2nd Bengal N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Miles, Lieut Col, 30th Bombay N I, on leave, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, March. 16.)

Mr B Stainforth, District Superintendent of Police, Kheri, seven month's furlough to Europe, with effect from 1st April, 1878.

Mr L H G Thomas, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bulandshahr, six months' leave to Europe on urgent private affairs.

Mr E Colvin, Officiating Commissioner, Meerut Division, furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 15th April 1878.

Mr H M Chase, District and Sessions Judge, Saharanpur, leave for six months on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 15th April, 1878.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ...... 19th, 1h. 58·1m. A.M.
Last Quarter ...... 25th, 9h. 40·9m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 19	......	6 7	6 9	11 42 m 11 46 a	5 28 m 5 43 a
Wed. 20	English Mail expected.	6 6	6 9	0 24 m	6 4 m 6 27 a
Th. 21	......	6 5	6 9	0 25 m 1 8 a	6 42 m 7 8 a
Fr. 22	......	6 5	6 9	1 1 m 1 53 a	7 23 m 7 50 a
Sat. 23	......	6 4	6 10	1 38 m 2 41 a	8 4 m 8 35 a
Sun. 24	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 3	6 10	2 18 m 3 36 a	8 50 m 9 26 a
Mon. 25	......	6 2	6 10	3 0 m 4 41 a	9 40 m 10 37 a

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PATRON.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIR R. TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., &c., &c

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
OF
SACRED MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY IN THE
TOWN HALL.
ON FRIDAY EVENING
THE 22ND MARCH NEXT, AT 9 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo ...... March ...... Hill.
2. Aria (Bass) ...... Pro Peccatis ...... Rossini.
3. Preghiera (Soprano) ...... Mariani.
4. Aria (Tenor) ...... "If with all your hearts" .Mendelssohn
5. Aria (Contralto) ...... "O, Rest in the Lord" .. Mendelssohn.
6. Song (Baritone) ...... "There is a green hill far away" ...... Gounod.
7. Chorus ...... "And the Glory of the Lord" ...... Handel.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo ...... Andante ...... A. Guilmant.
2. Duet (Soprano and Contralto) ...... "Quis est Homo" ...... Rossini.
3. Aria (Baritone) ... "Arm, arm ye brave" ...... Handel.
4. Ave Maria ...... (Soprano) ...... Cherubini.
5. Aria (Tenor) ...... "Then shall the Righteous" Mendelssohn
6. Song. (Contralto). Nazareth ...... Gounod. (By special desire)
7. Chorus—Hallelujah. (Mount of Olives) ...... Beethoven.

Conductor—MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

Tickets, Rs. 2 each—to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen and seats selected.

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Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MONTEATH.—February 7th, at London, Clement, youngest son of A M Monteath, aged 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1878.

THE provisions of the Act for muzzling the Native Press are just what might have been expected in a measure passed without discussion. We gladly admit that the speeches of most of the members of Council who gave their opinions on the question are moderate in tone, and show a sincere anxiety not to touch the privileges of the loyal and independent Press of India ; and we fancy that we detect in some of Lord Lytton's apologetic remarks an uneasy consciousness that he had taken in hand an ungenial task, and one of which the policy might be considered doubtful. Still, it is notorious that the Viceroy's Legislative Council is composed of men amongst whom no real difference of views on a Bill sanctioned beforehand by Lord Salisbury, and brought forward as a measure of urgent State necessity by the Government of India, would be tolerated ; and the Bill was therefore passed without undergoing any criticism. An examination of its several clauses seems, therefore, to be desirable, in order to give the public a clear idea of the new law of public safety which the Government has placed on the statute book at a time when the knowledge that England has been alarmed for the security of her Indian Empire may suffice to turn the scale in favour of war in Europe by inciting Russia to believe that she has already shaken England's strength, and may by perseverance in the same course complete the measure of her ambition. We might define the Act as placing the English executive officers in most Indian districts beyond the reach of criticism. It provides that the Magistrate of a district, or the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, call on the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond for their good behaviour and engage not to publish anything *likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in India*. Should this pledge be violated, the Local Government may give the newspaper one warning, and then, if the offence be repeated, seize the money deposited and the newspaper plant. The working of the Act depends, therefore, on the interpretation given to the dangerously vague phrase, "*likely to excite disaffection*," and no one familiar with the tendency of recent Legislation in India will be surprised to learn that this revival in India of the doctrine of constructive treason condemned ages ago in England is coupled with a regulation that the Executive Government alone shall be the judges of what is likely to excite disaffection. Not only is there to be no judicial investigation into the guilt of the accused, but Section 16 provides that no proceeding under the Act "shall be called in question "by any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction." This is the grossest instance we have had yet of the modern Indian practice of setting the Executive above and making it quite independent of the Judicial branch of the administration. Let us see what the entrusting of such power to the Local Government really means. The Government must in forming its opinion about a district paper be guided by the representations of the Magistrate. We will assume that the Magistrate is too high-minded to take his revenge on an editor for personal reflections on his own conduct, by denouncing him for some careless remark which the authorities might consider not sufficiently respectful to the British Government. Still, the mere knowledge that the Magistrate can ruin him at any moment will prevent the editor from ever saying a word to offend the dignity of such an all-powerful personage ; and the first result of the passing of this Act will be that all over the country the mouths of the natives will be closed, and no word of criticism uttered on the proceedings of any officer of Government. That this enforced silence will probably do at least as much harm as has been done by wild declamation against English rule should be acknowledged by Anglo-Indian statesmen above all others, since they have frequently professed themselves greatly indebted to the vernacular papers for bringing to light cases of individual wrongdoing and grievances caused by bad legislation of which no one will dare henceforth to complain. That many of the native papers preach disloyalty to the British Government, we at least have never denied ; but the Government of India has, we think, made a great mistake in seeking to punish the publisher of articles which are only, so to speak, sentimentally seditious, and do not excite the people to distinct and positive acts of disaffection. We can understand a Government prosecuting a paper for urging the Mahrattas to combine against the English and restore Mulharrao to the throne of Baroda, or give back the Kingdom of Sattara to a descendant of Sivaji, if there is a probability, arising out of the excited state of native feeling at the time such advice is given, that it may be acted upon. But the Penal Code provides sufficient penalties for such offences, and it shakes one's faith in the good sense of the Government to find it setting the example of condemning its own courts of justice, and resorting to exceptional legislation before having tried the effect of prosecuting seditious journalists before the ordinary tribunals of the country.

Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir John Strachey, and Mr. Eden all affirm that no other Government in the world would tolerate the sort of language that has been freely used of late years by native journalists to bring the authority of the Government of India into contempt. Granted ; but the peculiar glory of the English people is that the science of politics is better understood and more intelligently practised by them than by any other nation ; and even in this dependency of their Empire, which men of another race would have treated as a conquered country to be governed on purely arbitrary principles, the English have for more than forty years made a conscientious and, as they have hitherto been taught by Anglo-Indian statesmen to believe, a successful effort to reconcile the subjection of the people of the country to a foreign government with freedom of thought, of study, and of language. To have to confess that this magnificent experiment has utterly broken down, and that the whole fabric of constitutional liberty raised in British India with so much pains and skill is rotten to the very foundations, must be felt as a humiliation by all Englishmen, who will not like the sneering comment of foreigners on the Vernacular Press Law, that after all the Englishman, with all his fine phrases, is as despotic at heart as the Russian. Speaking frankly, we have often been tempted to think that the enfranchisement of the Indian Press by Sir Charles Metcalfe was premature. At all events, we should have been inclined forty years ago to join our voice with the voices of those critics who predicted that freedom of popular education and of the Press must be fatal to the existence of British rule in India. But the dominant spirit of the Government in those days was the great Whig historian, poet, and orator who may be regarded as the most eloquent apostle of the faith that the history of civilisation began with the English revolution of 1688, and that the mission entrusted to England by Providence was to spread the knowledge of the political principles on which that Revolution was based, and which attained their consummation in the Reform Act of 1832. It was not an ignoble faith, and it has done much good to humanity. But the generation of men whose highest aim was that English liberty should make the circuit of the world has died out. We have fallen on other days, in which the genius of reaction, as embodied in Lord Beaconsfield, directs the policy of the British Empire. It is the custom to speak of the present Prime Minister of England as if he had no principles ; but as he himself truly boasted in a preface he wrote for a collected edition of his novels a few years ago, he has advocated certain political doctrines with the greatest consistency and tenacity all his life. He began his career by declaring that he intended to use Lord Derby's phrase, to devote himself to the purpose of "dishing the Whigs ;" and he has actually succeeded in ruining for a time that powerful political party, whose predominance has always been identified with the supremacy of the House of Commons over the other Estates of the realm. The leading idea of Mr. Disraeli's political faith has always been that this supremacy was unnatural and pernicious. He feels for the Whig oligarchs of 1688 and their Venetian Constitution something of the contemptuous hate with which Mr. Matthew Arnold regards a Methodist preacher. There is something far grander and more attractive for him in a national Sovereignty such as existed in the time of the Tudors, when the Monarchy was really the governing power in the State ; and the main tendency of his policy is to diminish the control of the great nobles and the middle class over the Sovereign, and to exalt the Queen's prerogative at the expense of those Liberal ideas of government which he treats as Constitutional fictions. In India he has a fair field, which is still denied him in England, for giving scope to his fondness for imperialism, and since he came into office the whole form and spirit of Indian administration have been changed. Let fortune favour him by enabling him to carry on a successful war, and he will be emboldened to go further and to make changes at home which will astonish the easy-going British public.

ON Wednesday afternoon the public of Madras held a meeting to protest against the Trades Licence Tax. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, and the various resolutions were carried *nem con*. The two principal speeches were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Orr, a local tradesman. Mr. Orr's was a fiery piece of denunciation against the financial policy of the Government of India. Like some of the speeches made in Bombay, it contained plenty of hard-hitting. As we anticipated, the arguments chiefly used against the Bill were similar to those which were put forward in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, and much of the ground traversed was necessarily the same as that which was gone over by the speakers at the Bombay meeting. Mr. Mackenzie fully admitted the wisdom of creating a special fund for the relief of pauperisation in India in times of exceptional distress; but he and the public of Madras protested against the principle that the paupers should be compelled to pay for their own relief during periods of general calamity. There could be no disloyalty in holding public meetings to condemn measures promulgated by the Viceroy's Council, because when it was found that those who had to give active and legal expression to the wishes of the Empire were blundering in their task then it was the bounden duty of every good citizen to protest against such errors and advocate reform. In Mr. Mackenzie's opinion the Government of India blundered at the outset, because the people who were to be relieved would be unable to pay for their relief, and therefore the burden would fall exclusively upon a section of the community who did not get that relief, while other and richer sections would be exempted from bearing any share of the burden. He enumerated the various sources of the Government of India's income in much the same way as Mr. Kittredge did in Bombay, and argued in an equally wholesale way that it is trade and commerce that supplies the greater part of that income. It is a pity that he included the Customs in the category, because there can be no doubt that Customs dues have eventually to be borne in great part by the general community and not by traders or merchants alone. He asked what the Government of India had ever done directly to promote trade. It had failed to teach the people how to manufacture such articles as paper, glass, crockery, soap, candles, to prepare skins for leather, or to learn hosiery and haberdashery, although the materials for cultivating a trade in all these things existed amply in the country. Government had thus, he asserted, been neglecting the best interests of the country, although more attention paid to skilled and industrial pursuits would have done much more good than the expensive theoretical education which is lavished right and left for next to nothing upon natives who would be better off if they were taught how to earn a living with their hands. He regretted to observe Government spending large sums on useless or doubtful works, while the valuable sources of wealth that could be developed by schools of art and industry were being neglected. In supporting Mr. Mackenzie's motion—which was that a memorial protesting against the Trades Licence Tax should be sent to the House of Commons—Mr. Orr characterised the bill as an inconceivably poor measure, supported by the weakest and most miserable arguments that had ever been invented. It was the duty of the public of Madras to protest against the system of class legislation that had been introduced by a Government which, in introducing it, had done itself a great injustice. It had laid itself open to the charge of conduct utterly selfish. What was done in England ? In that tight little island, cried Mr. Orr, every one pays his share of the expenses of the country, not merely from the Prime Minister but from the Queen herself downwards. Lord Lytton's Trades Licence Tax was thoroughly Imperial—that is to say, it was autocratic, harsh, and unsympathetic with the feelings of the community ; above all, it was un-English, and its imposition on the famine-stricken districts of India at the present juncture was a cruel wrong. Mr. Lascelles and some other speakers addressed the meeting. They all seem, however, to have stuck closely to the text of denouncing the Licence Tax. The meeting did not venture to discuss the important fact which was the only reason for their appealing to the people of England. Why were they memorialising the House of Commons and the Secretary of State ? Simply because the constitution of the Government of India is such as to preclude the non-official community of India from getting justice when, as in the present case, a great wrong has been done them. The Legislative Councils are not representative institutions. They are mere machines for carrying out the instructions of the Government of India. Had they been otherwise, the public might have had a chance of being saved from a Bill of such an unjust nature as the Trades Licence Bill. But things being as they are, the non-official community have had no alternative but to appeal direct to England. If the Madras public had imported a little more imperial policy into their meeting, by taking the opportunity of praying for greater public representation in the construction of the laws of the country, they would have helped to benefit the cause of all non-official India, whereas their meeting was "local" and more confined in its scope than it need have been. However, the meeting was a success considered merely as a protest against an obnoxious law.

REVIEWS.

"A MILITARY DICTIONARY," comprising Terms, Scientific and otherwise, connected with the Science of War; by Major-General G. E. Voyle, assisted by Captain G. de Saint-Clair Stevenson, F.R.G.S. Third Edition : London, 1876.

"MILITARY LAW." A Text-book for Officers of the Army in India; by Colonel F. C. Maisey : Calcutta, 1877.

INDIAN officers of old standing will recognise the first of the New Editions before us as an old friend ; though it appears under an altered name, and with many manifest additions and improvements. This work was originally published by Messrs. Thacker and Spink, of Calcutta, under the title of "A Dictionary of Artillery and other Military and Scientific Terms, compiled by Colonel Voyle, R. A." Its author has lately retired with the rank of Major-General, and has given us as the fruit of his leisure hours the corrected and amended edition which we have at present in our hands. Aided by an able assistant, whose knowledge of the minute details of continental military organizations is everywhere conspicuous, he has certainly produced the best work of the kind which is extant, and one which, if we mistake not, should speedily be accepted as a standard book of reference by all military authorities.

The Dictionary contains elaborate and exhaustive descriptions of all the *materiel*, drill, organization, interior economy and tactics of our own army, and also of the continental forces. It is amplified by the introduction of many useful veterinary hints and remedies, and by descriptions of the tools, machines, etc., to be found in ordinary workshops ; and its author goes so far as to comprehend in it accurate accounts of all kinds of ancient armour, and obsolete weapons, of many of which the very names have now been forgotten. As an example of the book's general interest and comprehensiveness, we find in juxtaposition definitions and histories of the four following headings :—Chasseurs d'Afrique, Chaufron, Cheeks, Chelsea Hospital. Excellent appendices of all subjects have been also added to this edition.

Colonel Maisey brought out the first Edition of his valuable work on Military Law with the chief object of supplying a text book on this subject for the use of Indian Garrison Classes. The second edition, which was published last summer, almost entirely owes its *raison d'etre* to the addition made in 1874 to Section 101 of the Mutiny Act, by a proviso that no Court Martial shall be subject to the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. On the appearance of this proviso, he was ordered, as he tells us in his introduction, "to prepare such additional remarks, on evidence, as might seem called for, in order to explain the scope and effect of the new proviso." This work was, however, delayed in its progress by the long correspondence which took place between the Home and Indian Governments with reference to the addition. The author utilised the delay by preparing a supplement containing all alterations, additions, and corrections, which the changes of law and code, the errors of the printer, or the enforced haste of the publication had induced. However, the length of the substituted matter, and the number of necessary alterations subsequently caused Colonel Maisey to decide upon bringing out a second edition "as a preferable course." This edition seems to us to be all that can be desired in completeness and accuracy, and will supply as a Textbook a serious want which has long been felt by those who are compelled to wander through the hitherto intricate mazes of Indian Military Law and Court Martial Procedure.

INDIAN CASTE.*

BY THE LATE JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

To write a satisfactory and impartial review of the two volumes before us is no light task. The late Dr. Wilson had devoted twenty years of his useful life to writing a work on Caste, and when restful death put an end to his labours, he had only been able to finally correct the first volume of the work. The material for the second volume existed partly in type and partly in manuscript but they had not enjoyed the benefit of his revision. It would be idle flattery to state that this work on Caste will add to the grand old man's fame as a scholar. Dr. Wilson will always be remembered as a sound educationalist and a useful and devoted Missionary, but it is impossible to place him in the first rank of Oriental Scholars. He had a genuine love for the land of his adoption, and he delighted to work the gold-field of its ancient literature and draw from it new treasures but he knew not how to classify them. He had not the philosophical cast of mind nor the accurate training which makes a scholar. It is this which makes the second volume better than the first. The second volume contains new treasures, but the first old ones which others brought to light long ago and which are here somewhat crudely arranged. However, in an age in which the Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford publishes a book like "Indian Wisdom" and Mr. Talboys Wheeler's work is called a History, we ought not to judge the late Dr. Wilson by too severe a standard.

Unlike the Greeks and the Italians, the Aryans were not gathered together in cities from the very beginning, but were collections not so much of cities as of tribes or castes. There is good historic evidence for believing that some of the Aryan clans were full grown when they first entered India, and others no doubt were formed around the nucleus of some successful chiefs. In the *Vedic* hymns the first authentic record of the olden civilization lands, and religion of the intellectual Aryan people we find that these clans had already reached that stage of civilization which recognizes different classes of society. The royal (or military) and the priestly classes were regarded as being raised above the level of the Vis' or bulk of the Aryan community. The clans seem to have been divided into classes before the Aryans of India separated from the Aryans of Iran, for in the *Zend Avesta* we find the followers of the Ahuramasda religion divided into *Athrava* (priest) *Rathaestâo* (warrior) and *Vastrya* (agriculturist) which correspond in position and occupation to the Brahman, Rajan, and Vis, of the Veda. Several passages in the Zend Avesta tell us that during the common Indo-Persian period the priests formed a class or caste—and at the time of the hymns there can be no doubt that the position and occupation of priest were those of a profession. However in the Rig-Veda, the great original and fountain from which the contents of the other hymns have been drawn, the elaborate caste system of later times is wholly unknown. Dr. Wilson only expresses the opinion of one sex of scholars when he writes. "For the system of caste it is now obvious, there is no legitimate warrant in the great hymn collection of the Rig-Veda." In the *Mantra* portion of the Rig there is a hymn called *Purusha-Sukta* which represents the *Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaisyaras* and *Sûdras*—as having severally sprung from the mouth, the arms, the thighs and the feet of Purusha, a primary being who here represents the soul of nature. Professor Max Müller and Dr. Wilson regard this passage of the Veda as of later origin than the great mass of the hymns. Dr. Haug, no mean authority on the subject, does not consider that there is sufficient evidence to prove this. "On the contrary" he states "reasons might be alleged to show that it is even old. The mystical character of the hymn is no proof at all of its late origin. Such allegorical hymns are to be met with in every book of the collection of the *Mantras*." Dr. Haug also regarded its position among the formulas referring to human sacrifice a proof of its antiquity. That the caste system was known in the earlier parts of the Veda there can be but little doubt, but it is extremely doubtful whether the relative positions of the different castes had already been elaborated and whether the strong barriers of bigotry and exclusiveness had already been firmly erected. The common Sanskrit word for caste is *Varna* which means *colour* thereby implying differences of complexion between the several classes. From the Rig-Veda we learn that the aborigines called herein Dâsas or Dâsyus, Rakshasaes, Asuras or Pisachas were a dark-coloured race who did not worship the same gods as the Aryans and did not speak the same speech. "These last destroyed in battle the speech-bereft goes." Many of these aboriginal tribes were powerful and offered a stout resistance to the invaders. The Non-Aryans were however ultimately conquered. Many were driven to the mountains and forests where their descendants are to be found in the present day. Some probably retained their power and became highly civilized in the South of India ; and others were reduced to slavery and ultimately mixing with the conquerors formed the *Sudras* or the lowest class of the Hindus.

In the course of time as the sacrificial rites become more complex and the number of sacred verses increased, the power of the sacerdotal order was enlarged. But at what precise date the Brahmanical hierarchy was established it is impossible to state. The two great epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* bear too many signs of modern redaction to be safe guides in tracing the development of caste. Dr. Wilson gives an interesting but somewhat incohesive sketch of caste in the Epics. The Brahmans appear to have attained to a supreme supremacy in spiritual matters when the Indian Aryans migrated into Hindustan proper, and their chief occupation seem to have been offering sacrifices for the petty kings and chieftains in Northern India in order to ensure victory to their arms. Gradually with skill and cunning the Brahmans wove the web of sacerdotalism and by casting a halo of sanctity around it they enslaved the mind of the lay community within its meshes. Manu's Code of Laws gave a legal sanction to the supremary of Brahmanism, and heavy penaltes inflicted on every trivial transgression of priestly precepts rendered its stability more secure. In Manu's Code we find the relative positions and duties of the several caste clearly defined. The three Aryan castes though differing in social position are linked by common Sacramental rites. The most important of these is the investure with the sacred cord which should never be delayed in the cases of a *Brahman* beyond his sixteenth year, in that of a *Kshatriya* beyond his twenty-second, and in that of a *Vaisya* beyond his twenty-fourth. The wearing of the *Yajnopavita* or sacred thread is the mark of the second spiritual birth of the three classes and from it they are called twice-born. The duty of the *Sudra* is to serve the twice-born classes, and, above all, the Brahmans. He is excluded from all sacred knowledge, and for him there is no absorption into Brahma but only recurring birth until by transmigration he attains the twice-born class. Sakya Muni, the founder of Buddhism (400 C. B.) gave a severe blow to the Brahminical constitution of society by regarding instruction as the brithright of all men and receiving men of the lowest class among his audience. He did not offer Nirvana to all but only to those who became Ascetics. However anyone might become an ascetic and then the lowest Sudra held equal rank and received equal honours with the Brahman or the Kshatriya. Dr. Wilson in the interesting section on "Buddhist view of caste" writes—"Though it is evident, both from the testimony of the Buddhists themselves and of their enemies the Brahmans that they opposed *caste* as far as they were able according to the exigencies of the time in which they lived, they actually, as a matter of policy often winked at its existence in Indian society." Buddhism however effected a vital change in the constitution of Brahmanism, for in order to keep alive its old vigour Brahmanism was forced to make common cause with the aboriginal idolatry. It became the champion of all the old creeds of India with their complicated mythology and lax morality against the strict puritanism of the Buddhists. The people soon tired of the severities of the later faith and the vulgar craving for priesthood and ritual returned. The rapid growth and untimely disappearance of Buddhism in India is a startling fact in the history of religion. Dr. Wilson closes the first volume with a discussion of the *Puranas* and the *Vedas* of popular Hinduism. We should like to say something about the second volume but the sand has run out. These two volumes will always be a valuable relic of one who was both a great and a good man.

F.

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* (*Times of India* Office, Bombay : WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, Edinburgh and London.)

THE WRECK OF THE MEIKONG,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—A few months ago the steamer Meikong, late the property of the Messageries Maritimes, struck at ½ past 11 at night near Cape Guardafui, became a total wreck, and was abandoned by the captain and officers. It is said that some merchants from Aden having heard of the opportunity thus afforded them of making cheap purchases from the Somalies proceeded to the spot and purchased a large portion of the cargo and some of the valuables belonging to the passengers, which, unfortunately for them, remained on board. The passengers, at great personal risk, travelled across the desert, some with bare foot, without food or even water to drink. As it was generally believed that the Messageries Maritimes would compromise with the passengers and satisfy their claims out of Court, some of the passengers applied for full compensation, while many of them consented to take half their losses rather than litigate. The Company Messageries Maritimes, it is said, stoutly refused to pay any compensation to the passengers, although it was admitted that the utmost hardship, fatigue and danger were encountered by them.

Some of the Calcutta passengers have agreed to sue the Company Messageries Maritimes in the High Court in Calcutta.

As your paper has a wide circulation, and as many of your readers or their friends will in all probability read this letter, may I ask those of the passengers who reside at Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, England, Ireland, Scotland and the Upper Provinces of India, whether they have, as they said they would, sued the Company Messageries Maritimes, some for their losses and others to compensation for risk and danger to their lives ?

By publishing the above you will oblige

Calcutta, March 4. A PASSENGER.

A GOOD WORD FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Again you have delivered a funeral oration over the political decease of Mr. Gladstone. On the present occasion you have done so in consequence of the telegram reporting that Mr. Gladstone has informed his constituents at Greenwich that he will not seek re-election. But, considering that nine-tenths of the reports relating to Mr. Gladstone are utterly false and unfounded, it is far from improbable that this one also may be incorrect. In fact, as Mr. Gladstone lately wrote to a gentleman at Leeds, the only safe rule is to disbelieve all reports relating to him until they have been authenticated. With regard to your assertion that Mr. Gladstone is execrated by the British nation, I believe you are entirely mistaken, and that, on the contrary, he is looked up to with the profoundest respect and admiration by the intelligent and industrious masses of the midland and northern counties, and by the whole of Scotland, that is, I may say, by the back-bone of the British nation.

That he is execrated by parasites of the Court, by blackguard roughs, howling music saloon cads, and by certain journals, whose style of writing Mr. Bright happily describes as raving lunacy and delirium tremens, I am prepared to admit. But to be abused and execrated by the idle and the mean, the vicious, the foolish, and the sordid, is but another proof of the grandeur of his intellect and the loftiness of his aims.

Great intellects and great characters are necessarily in advance of their age, so it follows that even amongst the well meaning and the patriotic there are great numbers who cannot understand such characters as that of William Ewart Gladstone, and who, consequently, fear and dislike him.

For my own part I not only consider Mr. Gladstone the first of living Englishmen, but I consider him far ahead of all living statesmen ; and, taken all in all, probably the greatest man the world has ever known.

When posterity has calmly studied and weighed the political careers of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield, I think I can guess what the verdict will be. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

J. P.

A NATIVE GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I once wrote to the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to give instructions to the Station Master at Mahim not to allow the European children of the orphanage going to Church every Sunday evening by the 5-20 train, to scatter about in all the second class carriages. He has not thought the subject worth his consideration, and so I give you the trouble of publishing this in your next issue.

These children—boys and girls from about 8 to 16 years old—travelling at 3rd class fare into 2nd class, prove themselves a perfect nuisance to the native passengers who actually pay for 2nd class comforts. They scatter themselves in all the carriages, sitting 6 or 8 in a compartment, and on natives entering the carriage at other stations they murmur, express dislike for them, or sometime, they stand near the doors and bawl out, "No rooms" or widening their legs they occupy the seats and keep the natives standing, and play several other childish tricks, and make the native passengers all the way uncomfortable. All these unpleasantness could be easily avoided by filling up as many compartments as would comfortably take these children in at Mahim and leaving the others empty for the native passengers.

I have to plead the importance of this subject for the length of this letter.

March 18. A 2ND CLASS PASSHOLDER.

THE HOG ISLAND LIFT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Thursday, the 14th inst., the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Goa was safely hauled on the Hydraulic Lift and cleaned in a very short space of time. She was got off again, as about twenty of this Co.'s vessels have been, without any mishap. So much for the Lift itself, but as regards the arrangements in connection with it, for the convenience of those on board the ships going there, they are far from satisfactory and need to be improved. A safe means of communication from the ship to the shore is wanted, as, unless to those possessing in a great degree the nerve and sure-footedness of a Blondin, the feat of reaching the shore from the ship is attended with considerable danger. To effect a landing one has to descend a perpendicular ladder about 40 feet (improvised from such material as the ship may possess), and on reaching the pontoon he has to go through an ordeal not unlike "walking the flank."

The process of placing a ship on the Lift being so interesting a one, showing, as it does, the enormous extent to which hydraulic power can be applied, there can be little doubt that many of the public would eagerly avail themselves of an opportunity of witnessing it,—thus it is a matter for surprise that some enterprising individual alive to turning a honest penny, or rather rupee, does not apprise himself of when a ship is to be "Lifted," and engage by medium of advertisement to carry parties over to see it.

DAN.

ANOTHER BAD CASE FOR THE DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to inform your correspondent, "A Grieved Complainant," whose article appears in your to-day's issue, that he is not, as he is led to suppose, the only unfortunate one who has the mortification of having lost the power of smelling. I have a friend of mine in the Mofussil, a young man of about 26, who suffers from this complaint since the last 7 or 8 years. He has, besides, no sharp sense of taste. He is of a healthy constitution, and I know that he had never any severe illness whatever to which this sad result can be attributed. He cannot, again, speak distinctly, which is owing to no defect in the tongue or any other part. He placed himself under the treatment of several doctors, and they exerted themselves to restore his powers, the loss of which pains him so much that at times he feels his very existence unpalatable to himself, but all in vain. It appears, the sense is lost slowly and imperceptibly, so much so that the victim some years after doubts whether he had it ever before in his life. The best remedy in such cases is to take no medicine, which produces no permanent good effect, but to put faith in the healing power of Nature, and try, by inhaling every morning the sweet air in some nice gardens to accustom the part to recover the power, which no efforts of man can restore.

Bombay, March 18. ADVICE.

AN atrocious and darkly-mysterious crime was committed in the attempted assassination, on Tuesday, of General Tripoff, the Prefect of St. Petersburg. At about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the day mentioned this well-known and much-feared Russian official was, according to his custom, receiving petitions from all sorts and conditions of people, when a woman, while handing to him what seemed to be an ordinary "supplique," fired at the General twice with a revolver. The unfortunate functionary, who was grievously wounded, was shortly after the occurrence visited by the Czar and by Prince Gortschakoff. The assassin was immediately arrested, but preserved an obstinate silence as to her motives for committing the crime. Pending her confession—for a Russian judicial "instruction" rarely fails in the long run, and by some means or another, in extracting a statement from an accused person—all kinds of inferences will be drawn and surmises indulged in. General Tripoff is a very remarkable personage, and, apart from politics, has given reason to a vast number of evil-disposed persons in St. Petersburg to wish him anything but good. The bare name of "Tripoff" has long been one of terror to the dangerous classes of the Russian capital. He is not, as Count Orloff and Count Schouvaloff have been Minister of Police. General Tripoff is only Prefect of Police—that is to say, he has the power and the attributes of Colonel Henderson and Colonel Fraser combined, and he himself is a whole Detective Department rolled into one. Vidocq, Canter, and "that famed runner, Townshend," would have made but very poor figures by the side of the terrible General Tripoff, the sworn foe of all the forgers of rouble notes, the horse-stealers and card-sharpers, the illicit *vodka*-shopkeepers and passport manufacturers, the receivers of stolen goods, the purloiners of Government stores, the spirit-rappers, somnambulists, Cyprian adventuresses, and other bad characters who swarm in St. Petersburg. Such a man, known and feared as he is for his extraordinary shrewdness and his merciless severity, must have a host of enemies ; nor, perhaps, is he highly popular among the ladies and gentlemen accused of complicity in the Nihilist conspiracy, many of whom, to their own extreme astonishment, have lately been set at liberty.—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, MAR. 18.

Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey were exchanged at St. Petersburg on the 17th instant. The peace conditions were published immediately afterwards and communicated to the Powers.

REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN AUSTRO-ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

It is currently reported that serious negotiations are proceeding between Count Andrassy (Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs) and the British Embassy at Vienna, for an alliance between Austria and England, and that if the negotiations fail Count Andrassy has expressed his intention of resigning his Portfolio.

FORWARD RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

Latest advices state that a Russian Army has crossed the river beyond San Stefanos and occupied the villages close to Makrikos.

The Russians have arrived close to Bojukdere (situated on the shore of the Bosphorus) despite the Porte having dissented to a Russian occupation of the place.

Great excitement prevails in Constantinople and seditious placards have been posted up throughout the city.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¾
4½ per cent. do.	82¼
5½ per cent. do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110¼
Bar Silver	54⅜
Oriental Bank Shares	£44
Chartered do. do.	£33
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£28-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£37

Arrival—Beaconsfield.

Departure—Macedonia.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9½d.	,,
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-9.6	

NEWS has been brought from Kashgar to the end of 1877 by Mr. Dalglish. The late Ameer Yakoob Beg, in November 1875, marched leisurely to Aksu, on the way to Turfan, upon which the Chinese were marching. The Turfanites preferred the Chinese to the Kashgarians, and gave such assistance as enabled the Chinese to capture the town. The Ameer then fell back, and the Chinese went forward—all leisurely. In June, 1877, the Ameer died. His second son Huc Kooli Beg immediately quitted the army and set off for Kashgar with his father's body and the treasury. Hakeem Khan Torah seized the opportunity to have himself proclaimed Ameer. Hakeem then went after the ex-Ameer's son, captured him, and took back the treasure. Poor Huc Kooli Beg, glad to have escaped with his life, bolted onwards to Kashgar, on entering which he was shot by the orders of his elder brother Beg Kuli Beg, who had assumed the sovereignty in that city. Beg Kuli Beg, after this brotherly action, met Hakeem Khan Torah in the field and had a fight, which ended in a complete victory for Beg Kuli Beg, who followed it up by victories over several other disaffected chiefs. Meantime, the Chinese seem to be moving very leisurely, because they are not expected to reach Aksu until the beginning of April, and when they arrive there, they will probably be met by Beg Kuli Beg, who, according to Mr. Dalglish, is capable of making a most determined stand against the Chinese. If he is defeated, Beg Kuli Beg will probably seek for shelter in India.

THE Straits Asiatic Society, which has determined to create a library for the collection of Malay MSS., and works on the Eastern Archipelago, has sometimes some extraordinary subjects brought before it for discussion. Tilburini declared that "an oyster may be crossed in love," but few sensible people have ever believed her assertion. The Straits Asiatic Society, however, at their last meeting in Singapore, had the proposition before it in a very practical form, so that we must suppose there *are* people who put their faith in the possession of affections by oysters. Dr. Dennys, the Hon. Sec., read a paper on the "Breeding Pearls" of Borneo and Java, and it is only fair to the Society to say that the reading caused considerable amusement. It appears that in Singapore there are two opinions on the possibility of pearls breeding. One side is led by the fair sex, its leaders stoutly asserting and maintaining that pearls do breed, and that the fact has been proved over and over again beyond doubt by actual experiment made by themselves: the other side is led by severe scientists of the male persuasion. The *modus operandi* for trying the experiment is the placing of four or five pearls in a box with thirty or forty grains of rice and covering the whole up with cotton wool for a year. Dr. Dennys judiciously refrained from expressing any positive opinion of his own on the question, but he is evidently inclined to believe in the possibility of pearls breeding, and by way of reminding the other side that there may be more things between Heaven and Earth than may be dreamt of in their philosophy, he quoted a wondrous story, vouched for by Mr. Frank Buckland, of a family China plate, over 300 years old, which one daily suddenly began to sprout out all over with eruptions, some of them of the size and thickness of a penny piece! Science is making progress in the Straits.

THE crop and weather report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for the week ending Wednesday, the 13th March, 1878, shows an improved state of affairs in Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Kumaun, Lucknow, Sitapur, and Partabgarh. In Benares there is no change; in Fyzabad, prospects are decidedly bad. The official summary of the state of affairs is—Weather continues favourable for harvesting. Crops are generally reported to be good, and new grain is already coming into the markets, causing prices to decline somewhat.

GOOD news comes from Oudh. The local paper says that the crop prospects continue excellent, the *rabi* grains are being cut in all directions, and the wheat is in splendid condition and in huge abundance. Prices are falling, and we hope soon to find the bazaar rates more in consonance with the means of the people. From the returns we give below, it will also be perceived that distress is on the decrease; the numbers on relief works are not so large as last week, and our reports from the several Poor Houses indicate a falling off in the aggregate of claimants for shelter and assistance.

ON RELIEF WORKS.

Average daily attendance.

Mulliabad	1,000
Mohunlalgunj	776
Lucknow	500

IN POOR HOUSES.

King's Poor House	500
Hosseinabad	316
Mulliabad	112
Mohunlalgunj	380

A COBRA and its family must be exceedingly lively travelling companions. Yet the other day, on the South Indian Railway, three Brahmans who had entered the train at Chingleput had the felicity of being accompanied by these animals. While the train was in motion, a cry of alarm was heard to proceed from their carriage. The driver stopped the train and proceeded to the carriage, where he discovered in a corner a cobra with its young ones, which were immediately killed. The train then started, and on reaching the Vandalore station, the three passengers, who it is supposed were bitten by the cobra, were taken out, and detained for treatment.

IT has been ruled, that when an Ex-Governor of Madras or Bombay, or a Commander-in Chief in India, of the army of Madras or Bombay, requires to be accompanied on passage home by an officer of his personal staff, a free passage will be allowed one such officer to England; and also a free return passage, provided he embark on his return voyage within two months from date of quitting India. The practice which has hitherto obtained in respect to the attendance of personal staff on a Viceroy returning to England will be the rule in future.

AN extraordinary waif has been picked up in the Bay of Bengal, 100 miles off False Point. The captain of the French barque Sophie, proceeding to Calcutta, saw a boat drifting along. A Bengalee was found lying in the boat in a state of utter exhaustion. It appears that the boat had been swept into the open Bay from Calcutta by a strong current. The man was taken back to Calcutta. His escape from starvation or drowning has been marvellous.

IT is expected that the Indus Valley State Railway will be opened for traffic on the 1st April next—a day unlucky only in reputation, we hope. The line is not fully completed in every part; the alterations in the cutting in the Lukkee Pass, for instance, will hardly be finished in time, and the Sutlej Bridge is unfinished, but is expected to be ready in time.

OWING to quarantine being still imposed on arrivals at Suez from the Red Sea ports, restrictions continue on arrivals at Aden.

THE *Madras Mail* notices the death in Madras of Mr. J. D. Shallard, formerly Editor of the *Bangalore Spectator* and the *Madras Athenæum*. Mr. Shallard's death arose from inflammation of the liver.

BANKOK society must be very fascinating. The local paper, describing a recent ball there, said that most of the ladies talked English, one had just finished her education at a French boarding house, and all were "very modest in their bearing, and take no airs."

A TELEGRAM from Akyab to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, says that a Mr. Savage, who has been prospecting on his own account within an area of one square mile, granted to him by the local authorities, has struck oil, a flowing well in Eastern Borongas; and expects two hundred gallons per diem.

THE unpleasant discovery has been made in Singapore that the water supplied through the medium of the new Water Works will not keep pure or sweet more than twenty-four hours. When kept in vessels longer than that time it begins to smell, and animalculæ show themselves in large numbers.

A CALCUTTA contemporary hears that Lieut. Jerrard, R.N., has completed the nautical survey of Rutnagherry, and with his survey party has now proceeded to Viziadroog, after having surveyed which they are to return to Rutnagherry for the S. W. Monsoon, where the work of the past season will be plotted.

MR. SAUNDERS, Agent of the Scind, Punjab Delhi Railway, and a brother of the present Chief Commissioner of Mysore, has been, it is said, appointed Agent of the Madras Railway Company, in succession to Mr. R. B. Elwin. Mr. William Barton Wright, late Locomotive Superintendent, is said to have refused the appointment.

THE first entries for the Bangalore races have been published and show a falling off as compared with those of former years. The *Englishman* is not much surprised at this, as the clique who rule racing matters in the Madras Presidency have so long had matters nearly all their own way, that owners from other presidencies do not care to incur the expense of sending horses such a long distance, on the chance of meeting with but little encouragement.

DR. HARRIS, Superintending Physician, Madras Railway Company, in his report to the Agent on the recent inspection of the line, says that malarious fever has been prevalent in Cuddapah, Triputty, and Gooty. Within the past month, however, sickness has considerably decreased. The conservancy of all the larger stations, with the exception of Erode and Beypore, on the South West Line, is reported on favourably.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—"All the world now knows that the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment is richer by a senior chaplain, and Lahore by a Bishop, Lahore is perhaps more proud of its acquisition than would appear from the calm reserve of its demeanour. Dr. French advertised in the local paper that he would be happy to receive visitors on certain days. On the first of these days, the good Bishop sate in state with his hostess, awaiting the homage of the faithful. There are few ladies I think who would not have been proud of the position. It was a kind of social domestic chaplaincy for the nonce—St. Peter's keys in a work-basket! But nobody came to knock at the door, not even a chaplain, which was strange, for there have been several stray chaplains loose in the station of late. Though the irreverent may smile at this, I trust the judicious will see no cause for grieving. It only shows that Lahore acts with deliberation, for it duly presented itself on the following day, though in no great numbers.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., at the Gymkhana to-morrow evening:—

March	Prince Arthurs	Henved.
Overture	Si J' etais Roi	Adam.
Valse	Albertha	Rosati.
Lancers	Echoes of London	Coote.
Valse	The Belgravia	Godfrey.
Galop	Saucy Kate	Crowe.

WE would remind our readers that the second of the series of the Wilson Philological Lectures for the present year will be delivered by Professor Peterson, in the Lecture Room of the New University Library this evening, at 5-15 p.m.

WILSON'S HIPPODROME.—We understand that H. E. Sir Chas. Staveley, the Commander-in-Chief, has expressed an intention to attend the performance at the Hyppodrome on Wednesday evening next.

VOTING FOR VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.—The result of the voting for the Officers of the G. Company of the Bombay Volunteers in Poona last Saturday evening was as follows:—Professor James Scorgie, Captain; Mr. Benjamin Phillips, Chemist, Lieutenant; Color Serjeant Adam Smith, Sub-Lieutenant. All the votes were given cheerfully. Mr. Frank Orr, of the firm of Messrs. Orr and Heerjeebhoy, will be appointed Color Serjeant, in place of Adam Smith, promoted.

GAMBLERS.—Kussroo Hussein and eight other Mahodans were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, with gaming. Prisoner No. 1 and three others were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15 each, and the rest were acquitted.

ASSAULT.—Wittul Ooka and three other Hindoo tailors were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of assaulting Ruttonjee Anunjee on the day previous. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 3 each.

THE BYCULLA BRIDGE.—Some of the residents of Byculla, headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, recently sent a memorial to Government representing the present unsatisfactory condition of the Byculla Railway bridge, and the necessity for calling on the G. I. P. Railway Company to provide a new bridge with broad footpaths. Government in reply has informed the memorialists that the Railway Company and the Municipal Commissioner have come to an agreement as to the design to be adopted for a new bridge; but that the removal of the present Byculla station forms part of the plan, which cannot be effected until a new site shall have been obtained for it.

DEATHS FROM TAKING OPIUM.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the J. J. Hospital, on the bodies of Hunnoo Gujjoo, a municipal bhungee or sweeper, and one Bhima, woman, a basket cooly. Both the deceased were taken to the hospital apparently suffering from some narcotic poison, such as opium. They expired shortly after admission. The inquest in respect to both the deceased was adjourned to the 20th instant. It is believed, however, that the sweeper poisoned himself to enjoy the *post-mortem* pleasure of getting another man accused of his murder and hanged.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A REKHLA.—On Sunday morning a Hindoo named Mahadoo Heeroo, apparently under the influence of liquor, was picked up by the Police, lying on the Breach Candy Road with a severe cut over the right eyebrow and cheek bone. In the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital it was discovered that the man had also sustained a fracture of four ribs on the right side. He stated that he had been knocked down by a rekhla, and that the driver drove off at a swift pace immediately after the occurrence.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE Committee have resolved to number all the seats in the Hall on the evening of the Concert—and we draw attention to the advertisement, by which it appears that a plan of the Hall can be seen at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, where seats may be booked.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

THIS gentleman gave his second and last reading to the students at Elphinstone College yesterday at 3-30, and was again received by His Excellency the Governor, Miss Temple, and a fashionable circle. On this occasion Mr. Fairclough confined himself to recitations, which were listened to with wrapt attention and received with enthusiastic applause, even the ladies joining in paying tribute to the tragedian's elocution. When Mr. Fairclough left the college the students followed him, and loudly cheered him until his carriage disappeared. The Governor also paid him a high compliment.

At the Grant Road theatre to-night there will be an unusually attractive performance. The celebrated and highly popular play by Lord Lytton, "the Lady of Lyons" will be placed on the stage, and Mr. Fairclough will assume the character of *Claude Melnotte* for the first time in India. As Mr. Fairclough goes up to Baroda to-morrow, and has positively fixed to leave Bombay at the end of this month, we feel bound to call our reader's attention to the play to-night, for it is certain that he cannot be seen here many more times, if, indeed, he appears again at all.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. VENETIA, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr Loftus, Mr Alexander, Mr Bell, Mr Forster, Mrs J M Slenter, and Capt W B Aislabies.
For Brindisi—Mr J J Barton.
For Venice.—Mr H Dalrymple Clark, and Mr Chapman.

DEPARTURE OF THE HONOURABLE E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary to Government, left Bombay by the P. and O. Mail Steamer, on leave of absence. At 5-25 p.m., he drove down with Mr. Nugent to the Apollo Bunder, where he was greeted by a number of friends, among whom were observed the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball, Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. N. Spencer, Judge, Small Causes Court, Colonel Hancock, and others. He was accompanied to the steamer by the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. Justice Kemball, Colonel Hancock, and Mr. Nugent.

OPENING OF THE FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL.

THE new building of the Frere-Fletcher, better known as Miss Prescott's School, was formally opened last evening by H. E. the Governor, Sir R. Temple, who in the course of his speech, after congratulating all concerned in the present institution on the success of the undertaking, added that he hoped the next meeting of the same character at which he might be called on to preside would be on the occasion of the opening of the proposed New Cathedral High School, which is to be formed by amalgamating the Cathedral Choir School in the Fort and the Diocesan Schools at Byculla. A detailed report of the proceedings will be published in the *Gazette* to-morrow.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

THE annual soiree in connection with the Bombay Temperance League was held last night in the Town Hall, Capt. G. W. Oldham, R.E., in the chair. The Rev. G. Bowen having offered up blessing, tea was served among the congregation, which was unusually large. A hymn having been sung, the chairman made a few introductory remarks, during the course of which he read the following letter from H. E. the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, who was invited to attend this meeting but who was unable to do so in consequence of prior engagements.

'Government House, Malabar Point, March 18.

"Sir,—In acknowledging your invitation to attend the meeting of the Temperance Association at the Town Hall, and while expressing his regret at being unable to be present by reason of prior engagements, Sir Richard Temple desires me to convey to you the assurance of his entire sympathy with you and your friends in the cause you have in hand.

"Without giving any opinion as to the abstract question of taking or not taking the temperance or total abstinence pledge, he firmly believes that such pledges are, under Providence, the means of keeping thousands of our European soldiers from courses which would lead them into trouble, of preserving their health, and of elevating them morally.

"He also believes that there are many of our fellow-countrymen in the Mercantile Marine and in various civil employments who would be similarly benefitted by taking these pledges and joining these beneficent associations.

"From long experience in the field in almost all parts of India, he is convinced that beer, wine, and spirits do not conduce to strength and endurance under circumstances of severe and sustained physical exertion, but have rather a contrary effect, and are often at the bottom of illnesses and ailments erroneously attributed to the Indian climate and to other causes.

'Enlightenment in these matters can best be diffused by voluntary effort and by private associations; and therefore he wishes that your exertions may be blessed with wide success.—I remain, &c.

"G. H. R. HART,
"Acting Private Secretary.

"To the Revd. J. Gelson Gregson, &c., &c."

The Rev. Mr. Mackichan then read the annual report, giving a brief account of the Society's work during the past year. In moving its adoption, the Rev. Mr. Park addressed the meeting in an impressive speech. But the address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, of Agra, whose forcible eloquence and fervent discourse were very impressive and telling. The choir then sang the anthem.—"I will sing," (Ex. xv. 1—18).

Here followed an interval of ten minutes, after which the remainder part of the special programme for the occasion was carried out, and the meeting was closed by the usual benediction offered by the Rev. Mr. Mackichan.

THE LATE MR. MOTIRAM DALPATRAM.

WE regret to announce the death on Saturday evening last at Surat of Mr. Motiram Dalpatram, late full power magistrate and deputy collector of Surat. The deceased gentleman belonged to a highly respectable Dedu Bania family of Surat. His forefathers were for generations brokers to the Dutch merchants of Surat, and were in those days in well-to-do circumstances. His grandfather, Mr. Bhagubhai, had met with reverses and fallen on evil days; his son, however, Mr. Dalpatram, by dint of industry and enterprise, had retrieved the good name of his ancestors, he having received the benefits of an English education by those early pioneers of civilisation in India—the Protestant missionaries. Mr. Dalpatram then conducted a private English school, and was consequently known to the last generation in Surat by the appellation of "Master Dalpatram." He was proud of his honourable poverty and was well known for his independence of character. Mr. Motiram, the subject of this notice, was a self-made man. He commenced a somewhat chequered career as a clerk in the year 1843, and was soon after promoted by Mr. C. J. Erskine, then assistant judge of Surat. Here, by his assiduity and intelligence, he rapidly rose in the estimation of his superiors, and when that keen-sighted and able officer, Mr. W. E. Frere, was appointed judge of Surat, he was at once promoted to be the head clerk of the Adawlut. This circumstance brought him into close contact with the revenue and judicial officers of the district, and at their suggestion he studied the Elphinstone Code, and in 1855 he passed his moonsiff's examination with credit, having obtained the highest marks and secured the top place in the list of successful candidates. From 1856-60, he held the office of moonsiff or subordinate judge in different divisions of the Surat district; and on Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee's transfer to Bombay he was appointed Income Tax Assessor. The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, when Collector of Surat, worked the income tax department with Mr. Motiram's assistance in such a satisfactory manner that their conduct not only evoked the thanks of the local government, but the supreme authorities at Calcutta also cordially recorded their appreciation of their services. In 1862-63 he was appointed Full Power Magistrate and Huzur Deputy Collector of Surat, which post he enjoyed till 1865. The contagion of madness, which had overspread on the commercial mind of Bombay, had by that time overtaken the quiet people of Surat, and by the influence of that "king of the Markets," Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Motiram was induced to surrender his government appointment and to take up the management of the Guzerat Bank at Surat. Like the rest of its sister bubble financials then so numerously started all over the country, the Guzerat Bank closed its doors after an existence of a year, and Mr. Motiram was thrown out of employment. He then applied to Government to be re-employed; but the Hon. Sir Barrow Ellis, then member of Council, declined to assist him, as he had lost all claim on their consideration by his untimely resignation of his office. Nothing daunted by his failure, he obtained a Vakeel's sunud and successfully practised at the Surat Bar for five years. He then obtained the important and responsible post of Dewan to the late Rao of Kutch. During his tenure of office he introduced several administrative reforms in the State; but his health having now failed him he resigned the post in 1874, and afterwards led a retired life. About two years ago he met with a carriage accident, and broke his thigh; he never recovered from his ailment. He was fifty-one years old at the time of his death. He leaves behind him a widow, two sons, and two daughters. Mr. Motiram was a self-taught man, of remarkable intelligence and clearness of conception, and by his honesty of purpose had won the respect not only of his townspeople, but of such able civilians as the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, and Messrs. Rogers, Frere, Hebbert, Kemball, Forbes, Mansfield, &c., &c.

THE secret of the robbery at the India Office has oozed out at last. It is stated that Sir Bartle Frere and Dr. Birdwood are opposed to Dr. Forbes Watson's scheme for an Indian Museum in London. They are anxious to have the Museum removed to South Kensington. Dr. Forbes Watson threatened to produce some papers disagreeable to certain persons, and to his consternation he found his bureau broken open and his papers stolen!

SIR GEORGE GREY, the Premier of New South Wales, has delayed complying with the request of the Governor to publish in the *Gazette* a notification conferring the title "Honorable" upon Judges Chapman and Gregson, because he disapproves the creation of what he considers "a sham aristocracy in the colony."

As the Queen is only in her fifty-ninth year, and her grand-daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Germany, was married on the 18th ultimo, there is considerable probability that Her Majesty will live to see her children to the fourth or fifth generation. Her own grand-father, George III. attained the age of eighty-two, and reigned sixty years. Should she live as long, or, until the year 1901, she may see her great-great-grand children, in the grand-children of the young lady who has just been married.

CALCUTTA is not the only place in India which possesses a comic paper. It indeed advertises the *Charivari* as being the only intentionally comic publication, but it has long been understood that the *Pioneer*, when writing on Church matters, has run the *Charivari* very hard, and is a formidable rival. The correspondent from the Punjab was writing on the consecration of the Bishop of Lahore, was admirable. He spoke of a church as a "gothicky brick Salem, all pointed windows, sharp angles and shing varnish" and mentioned "Gothic churches as having been raised by a caste of luxurious priests and monks." In fact the whole letter, dated on a Sunday, is an excellent sample of the writing so much prized by Anglo-Indians.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co. and D. Fernandez & Co. Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet, & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson, & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore J Maitland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal Towns.—[ADVT

THE FRENCH PROFESSOR OF BILLIARDS.

ON Saturday night Temple Bar was thronged with lovers of sport who were anxious to see M. Carme, the great French billiard-player, meet an amateur of considerable strength. He conceded 250 points out of 400 to the amateur, and by playing an exceptionally brilliant game, won easily. In one break he made 40, in another 120, and in a third 236! He had six entries and his average each time he took his cue in hand was 66, or 33 consecutive cannons—a remarkably high average. M. Carme followed up this game by an exhibition of his "fancy shots," which are so marvellously pretty as to be always fresh and interesting.

THE SPEECHES ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

THE following are the remaining speeches which were delivered in the Viceregal Council on Thursday last:—

The Bill being introduced,

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Morgan said,—My Lord, As the provisions of the Bill now before the Council have not been published, it has of course been impossible to obtain any idea of the manner in which it may be received by the non-official public, of which I am to a certain extent a representative. Anything that I may say, therefore, must be considered only as a non-official view of the Bill as far as I myself am concerned, and indeed as regards the details of the Bill, they have only been before the members of this Council other than the executive so recently, that I cannot pretend to enter into any discussion of them. As to the general principle of the Bill, however, I think, after what has fallen from the hon'ble mover, that necessity has been shown for legislation in the direction now proposed. Although it would be highly undesirable that any check should be placed upon fair discussion or reasonable criticism either of Government measure, or the acts of individual officers, the Bill now before the Council does not, as far as I understand, propose to place any such check. The papers which will come under the operation of the Bill, as far as I can judge from such as have come to my notice, are made up of monstrous, virulent, invective statements—so monstrous that, in the mind of an educated reader, they could raise a smile or provoke disgust. To the class, however, to whom these papers are read, the mere fact of the statement being in print conveys a belief that they are true, and it, therefore, appears necessary that a check should be placed upon indiscriminate dissemination. Under these circumstances, I have pleasure in supporting the Bill, the general provisions of which appear suited to the object in view.

The Hon'ble Mr. Paul said,—My Lord, as I intend to vote in favour of the measure which at the present time engages the attention of the Council, I venture to make a few remarks in reference to it, and in support of the propriety of subjecting newspapers published in the Oriental languages to summary control by competent authority. It may be readily admitted that it will be unjust to interfere with or retard social progress and mental improvement, depending in some measure in the diffusion of knowledge through the medium of vernacular newspapers by closing or interrupting such channels of thought and instruction under legislative sanction. But a cursory study of the provisions of the Bill will show that this is not the intention of the Legislature. [Hear, hear.] A broad distinction exists, and has been recognized in the Bill, between publications honestly conducted and devoted to useful and beneficial objects, and those which have mischievous and misleading tendencies and which abound in calumnies; and this distinction should be observed in order to correct any misconceptions which may arise as to any supposed intentions on the part of this Legislature, either to interfere with the liberty of the Press or to stifle free discussion. It will, I think, be acknowledged with equal readiness that this Government has been pre-eminently distinguished by its steady and unceasing efforts in the cause of education and the advancement of the people, and that its administration has assured to all classes security of property and the full enjoyment of personal liberty. In the face of these exertions and benefits, it will be idle to suggest the possible existence of any unworthy motive for the introduction of the present measure, which circumstances of a deplorable nature have forced upon the Government. [Hear, hear.] I may take as axiomatic that it is necessarily incident to every permanent system of government to make provision not only for its continuance but for its secure continuance. The good will and esteem of the people are indispensable to such continuing security. It is evident, therefore, that it is proper on the part of the Government to prohibit and restrict all malicious attempts to produce disaffection by creating and fostering ill-will and discontent, and rendering the Government itself odious to the people. And here, my Lord, before proceeding further, may I be permitted to read, as germain to the subject, a passage from an accomplished and learned author:—

"The state and constitution being the common inheritance, every attack made upon them, which affects their permanence and security, is in a degree an attack upon every individual, and concerns the rights of all. It is, therefore, a maxim of the law of England, flowing by natural consequence and easy deduction from the great principle of self-defence, to consider as libels and misdemeanours every species of attack by speaking or writing, the object of which is wantonly to defame, or indecorously to caluminate, that economy, order and constitution of things which make up the general system of the law and government of the country. Opinion is strength, and the good fame of government is necessary to obtain this opinion. The distance is not very great between contempt of the laws and open resistance to them. Defamation of this kind is more dangerous, inasmuch as it appeals to the passions rather than to the reason of the multitude; it unsettles the minds of the people, relaxes the authority of the rulers, and impairs the reverence due to the laws.

Many of these observations apply with redoubled force to a government which rules over an immense and mixed population composed of persons of different races and religions, of different habits and characters, whose allegiance cannot but materially depend on their good opinion, their good will, and their respect for that Government. The privilege of writing and publishing with freedom is doubtless inestimable, so long as that privilege is exercised honestly and fairly with a view of benefit to society; and with reference to the subject of common public interest, it should be cherished and maintained wherever free institutions exist and flourish. But the privilege itself is subject to this limitation, that it must not invade the rights of others. In the case of private individuals and classes, their character and reputation must be respected; in the case of the Government, its constitution must not be wantonly atttacked, or its honesty aspersed. The principle of protecting character is ancient, it having been declared by the laws of Solon that the liberty of citizens would be imperfect, were their character unprotected. Having made these general observations, I now turn to the causes which have led to the introduction of the Bill. I have in my hand a translation of upwards of one hundred and fifty extracts from papers published in the vernacular languages, which I have very carefully read, and that reading has satisfied me that these publications contain matters which fall under one or other of the following heads.

1. Seditious libels, malicious and calumnious attacks on the Government, accusing it of robbery, oppression, and dishonesty, and imputing to it bad faith, injustice, and partiality.
2. Libels on Government officers.
3. Contemptuous observations on the administration of justice, pointing to its alleged impurity and worthlessness.
4. Libels on the character of Europeans attributing to them falsehood, direct cruelty, and heartlessness.
5. Libels on Christains and Christain Governments, and mischievous tendencies to excite race and religious antipathies.
6. Suggestions and insinuations which their authors believe fall short of seditious libels by reason of the absence of positive declarations.

In addition to these general characteristics, I find that mis-statements, exaggerations, and allegorical tales intended to sketch real incidents, but based purely on imagination, have been introduced to support, or give colour to the varied (and I might almost add) inexhaustible calumnies to be met with. Other prominent features must not be lost sight of, such as bestowing praise on the late Mahomedan rule, maintaining its superiority over British rule, representing the dominant race as debased, demoralised, and ignorant. Having attentively considered these extracts read, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that it is intended by these publications to disseminate disaffection, to excite evil propensities, to stir up discontent, and to produce mischief of gravest order; in short, to render the Government, its officers, and Europeans, generally, hateful to the people. These are the evil purposes which should be restrained with a strong hand, and their contrivers restrained from all further attempts to administer their subtle poison to the lower orders of the people. The moral atmosphere is surcharged with threatening clouds. The evils to which I have adverted are, I fear, too widespread to be checked or suppressed by prosecutions under the existing law: and even if he supposed that these prosecutions would be effective in repressing them, it must be admitted that much time would be lost in applying such a remedy and realising its beneficial results. So that, as time is the very essence of the remedy by prevention and restraint, I am justified in affirming, and I am entitled to assert, that prosecutions for all practical purposes would be found unavailing. It follows, then, in conformity to the principle I have enunciated, that this legislature is under the necessity of making provision for the better protection and security of Government, and for the public welfare, in a manner suited to the emergency, so that the remedy may be summary, and the application immediate (Hear, hear.) The Bill before us contains provisions which, I think, are well calculated to supply the desired remedy, and I maintain that the time has fairly arrived for action, and further forbearance may be fraught with danger. It may probably be alleged that the provisions of the Bill are stringent, but I consider that the means to be used for the suppression and extinction of the evil courses to which the newspapers under notice have resorted should be as brief and effective, as if the Government were called upon to deal with a plague, a pestilence, or other grievous calamity. [Hear, hear.] In the course of my professional career, I have always been a bold and unflinching advocate of the freedom of the Press; and I have the satisfaction of feeling that in according my support to the present Bill, I am in no way departing from my firm adherence to the true principles which regulate freedom. To protect and encourage journalism conducted with ordinary care for honest purposes must be deemed a privilege. To curb with reasonable and necessary means the unparalelled licence of a Press which seeks to spread dissatisfaction, and which may be used by wicked and designing men to produce discontent among the poor and ignorant to their own detriment, should be considered by every right-thinking man an imperative public duty. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Evans said,—My Lord, I should always view with great jealousy any restraint upon personal liberty and freedom of speech which did not apper to be necessary for the safety or well-being of the community, but I give my unqualified assent to this Bill, stringent as its provisions are; for I think it is necessary under the existing state of things. No person can claim to have any right to follow the trade or calling of spreading disaffection or extorting money, for these are admittedly crimes. The only question is whether it is necessary to arm the executive with special powers for the prevention of this class of crime, instead of leaving it to be punished through the agency of the ordinary courts of justice. The evil to be provided against is this. An unceasing stream of false and malicious charges is being daily poured out by the Vernacular Press against the English Government and the English race. The poor and ignorant millions are told that all their misfortunes are due to England and the English who cruelly and heartlessly oppress them, and the prospect of better days is held out to them if they could only be quit of their oppressors. My Lord, the condition of the toiling masses is in every country one involving much hardship. But their lot is bearable, as long as they believe the comparative hardship of it to be due to natural causes beyond their control, and to the condition of the world they live in. Hard and toilsome though their lives be, they may still be loyal as long as they believe that their governors have their interests at heart, and desire to deal justly by them. But when these poor, ignorant, and credulous masses have it daily dinned into their ears that all the evils of life, even their very poverty, are due to the heartless rapacity and injustice of an alien race of oppressors, they cannot but come to believe the oft-told tale, for they are but children with no means of judging for themselves as regards matters beside their daily life. But when once they come to believe their lot becomes intolerable in their own eyes. A prospect of ease and contentment as of the golden age is before them, and nothing stands between them and their happy future except the hateful English race. Thus their minds are poisoned and their contentment destroyed, and they are left ready tools for plotters and conspirators. Of the power of the Indian Government to deal sternly and effectually with any attempts at rebellion, I entertain no doubt and feel no fear. But I do feel that it would be a cruel policy to allow these poor and ignorant people to be goaded to rebellion, confident in our power to stay them should they yield to the temptation. The object of the proposed Bill is to prevent the dissemination of the poison of dissatisfaction, a subtle poison which, like the seeds of disease, floats in the air, and is communicated from man to man by placing the centres of infection under control. This object cannot be obtained by prosecution in the ordinary courts. Moreover, a prosecution by its publicity disseminates the poison. If it were discreet to destroy clothes infected with the plague, no sane man would ask that they should be brought into a crowded public court to have the question of their infectiousness tried. Great liberty of speech is conceded to prisoners and their advocates, and they are allowed to use any arguments which they choose in their defence, and these reports of trials are by our law specially privileged, and may be printed with impunity. It is right that this should be so, but it is one of the reasons which renders a public prosecution an undesirable method of dealing with these cases, for in punishing the poisoner you disseminate the poison. When special evils like this have to be dealt with, it seems wiser to meet them by special legislation than to alter the general criminal law or procedure I do not think this Bill can fairly be objected to as class legislation. Publications in English are not subject to its provisions. Publications in the vernacular are. The reason is that English is in India to some extent a learned language, and a knowledge of it represents some amount of education. When Latin was the language of the learned in England and the rest of Europe, it was thought no harm to print classical works containing the praises of the republican form of government as the best possible, and little exception could have been taken to a learned treatise upholding that view. But had any one published a treatise in the vulgar tongue, informing the masses that they would be happier if this substituted that form of government for the one they lived under, he would have been speedily laid by the heels. Publications in English do not reach that class which is ignorant and credulous enough to be injured by the sort of stuff, extracts from which have been read to us to-day. Even had there been no special urgency, I should have been glad to see prompt measures taken to abate the evil. That there is special urgency at present from the disturbed state of the politicnl position, and the agitation of men's minds by wars and rumours of wars and from the increased activity of the sedition-mongers, no one can deny. That urgency has seemed to the Executive Government sufficient to warrant them in asking the Council to pass the Bill at once. Believing that the evil is great, and the necessity for its immediate abatement urgent, and that the remedy proposed is the right one, I have no hesitation in voting for the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thornton said,—Although in common with other members of this Council I have not forgotten that I am an Englishman, and in common with Englishmen, regard the Free Press of England as an inestimable benefit: and although I have given proof of the sincerity of my professions in having been instrumental in 1865, in withdrawing the censorship which had been maintained since 1857 over the Vernacular Press of the Punjab, I am not the less sensible of the necessity for the legislation we are now considering. For some time past I have become painfully conscious, as indeed almost all who have had experience in district and provincial administration must be, of the increasingly seditious tone of certain of the Vernacular Newspapers and of the grave evil resulting from the dissemination of their disloyal and libellous productions among the ignorant populations of India. It is, therefore, my very decided conviction that, whatever may be the case in countries or amongst peoples differently circumstanced, the security of this Empire demands that the Executive Government shall be vested with complete power for promptly refusing and preventing the circulation of disloyal and seditious vernacular publications. And, my Lord, I am the more disposed to assent to the exercise of this controlling power of the executive in India become my experience in it that in nine cases out of ten the writers or editors of the disloyal articles of which we complain no more represent the real feelings of the people in India than Dr. Keneally may be said to represent the true sentiments of Englishmen. My experience is to the effect that they are for the most part disappointed ex-employes of the Government, broken-down vakils, disappointed candidates for government service, or ex-elives of Government educational institutions, who, often having been educated and trained by the State at an enormous cost, and indignant beacause they have not received instanter a lucrative Government appointment. But it may be argued, if such is the case, if the disloyal effusions of which complaint is made, do not represent the real feelings of the people, why care about them? To these arguments, the answer is that there is such a thing as condemning a sound speech; and this process of condemning the loyalty of our ignorant and very impressionable populations has been long going on in several parts of India, and is beginning now to have effect in that very loyal part of Northern India of which I have personal knowledge. Then I have heard it said why does not the Government, instead of resorting to the strong measure of introducing a press law endeavour to counteract the effect of the seditious writings by contradicting their misstatements, or by establishing and inspiring organs of its own to proclaim the benefits and advantages of British rule. To this it must, however, be replied that in newspaper warfare, unlike the situation at Plevna, the power of offence is immeasurably greater than the power of defence. Moreover in such warfare there is no commotion against the use of unfair weapons, and writers of the class we are considering do not hesitate to resort to weapons of attack with no Government, nor indeed any writer of respectability, would deign to use. Then, again, these writers adopt a language and piquancy of style which would be wholly inappropriate in any journal of the higher class; in a word, it would be as impossible to counteract the frequent seditions of some of our native newspapers by utterances in official or non-official *Moniteurs* as to counteract the effects of spicy paragraphs in *Vanity Fair* by dignified sentences in the *Standard*, or the *Morning Post*. But, lastly, it will doubtless be urged—supposing all this to be true, why not make use of the ordinary tribunals, and prosecute the offending papers under the existing law of treason or of libel? These questions have been so fully discussed by the hon'ble mover and the learned gentlemen who followed him that I need say no more than that power, it is obvious that by conducting State prosecution to against offending editors, the Government would be giving publicity and importance to the very publications it is desired on public grounds to stifle and destroy. So in the case of the rank poison with which we are dealing, as in many other cases, prevention is far, is intimately, better than cure. In these circumstances I have no hesitation in according my full support to the measure before the Council, and I accord in that support in the confident assurance that the powers it confers will be used with justice and moderation. That they will never be used for the repression of full and free discussion of the measures of Government or the conduct of its officials, but only of those publications which, in the language of the preamble, "contain matter likely to create disaffection to the Government or antipathy between classes, or as a means of intimidation and extortion. Under ordinary circumstances, I should have been disposed to complain of the shortness of the notice given to the additional members of Council of the important measure, but under and all the circumstances of the present case, I recognise the necessity for prompt action, and the difficulty of giving a longer intimation of the provisions of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore said,—As an advocate of the liberty of the press, and as one who would not like to see any restrictions put upon it, I cannot but express my great regret that some of the low-class vernacular papers have taken to a course, which, to say the least, is extremely reprehensible. I must take this opportunity most emphatically to repudiate, on the part of the educated natives of India, all sympathy with such writers, who, from whatever motive, attempt to excit something like a feeling of disaffection against British rule. The educated natives do not even know of the existence of most of these newspapers. It is, however, I believe, a known fact that much of this class of writing proceeds from folly and a spirit of braggadacio rather than anyting else. Yet that some sort of check should be put upon this abuse of the liberty of the press I cannot deny, but whether the provisions of the existing laws are not sufficient for the purpose, is what I am not in a position to judge. Those who are responsible for the good government of the country seem to think that, considering present circumstances, they are not. For this reason, without giving any opinion regarding the detailed provisions of the Bill just placed before us, I deem it my duty to give my humble support to the action of Government, the more so as it is not likely to affect the better class of our journals.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin said—My Lord,—I am unwilling to prolong the proceedings unnecessarily, but I do not wish to give an altogether silent vote in favor of the measure under consideration. The Native Press has possibly nowhere allowed itself greater license than in that part of the country in which I have been employed, and no one can hold a stronger opinion of the necessity of applying greater restriction in reference to that portion of the Press which has been referred to. Its tone towards both public and private individuals has been marked by extreme virulence, and it is fortunate that its influence is not very extensive as the circulation of native newspapers in the North West is small. But it has this peculiar property that the Vernacular Press does not reflect public opinion; so far as it goes it creates, and it does its best to create an opinion which is hostile to the Government and the ruling class in the country. Nevertheless, some check is required as I know from my own personal experience, and I am confident that the measure now proposed to be passed will be cordially and generally approved by a very large majority of those responsible for preservaing peace and tranquility. Nor do I believe it will be disliked by any but a few discontented men whose occupation will be gone when they are deprived of the license which they have hitherto exercised with absolute impunity.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said:—My Lord,—The subject before the Council appears to me to be one regarding which there is very little to be said, for it is a matter regarding the merits of which I can conceive the existence of no two opinions. What there was to say has been so ably and logically said that I find myself with but little to add, like my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin. However, I feel that I ought not to give a silent vote in respect to the passing into law of a measure such as that before the Council, and this the more from the fact that I have had occasion to bring before the Government of India instances of the licentiousness and sedition of the Vernacular Press, and to urge the necessity of bringing that press under control, and making it powerless for mischief.

The evil has long been felt by the Government of Bengal, and I believe by nearly all the other local Governments. My predecessor, Sir G. Campbell, very strongly stated on several occasions his conviction that measures for controlling the Vernacular Press were called for.

I can very plainly foresee the misrepresentation and abuse to which the Government of India exposes itself by its determination to deal with this question in a bold and unflinching spirit, and I therefore desire, as a Member of this Council, to take upon myself my full share of responsibility for the measure.

An attempt has been made by several very unscrupulous Members of the Native Press to mislead the people into the belief that what Government desires to check is not sedition but fair criticism of public men.

This is an assertion which I most emphatically deny and repudiate. What Government does object to is the sedition and gross disloyalty of some of the vernacular papers, and their attempt to sow the seeds of disaffection to the British rule in the minds of ignorant people.

There have been laid before the Government extracts from the vernacular papers which establish the constant use of language of this description, and show that they habitually attack and misrepresent the Government under which they live in peace and prosperity in terms intended to weaken the authority of Government, and with a reckless disregard of truth and fact which would not be tolerated in any country in the world. The writings to which I allude have nothing to do with personal attacks. The personal abuse, the falsehoods, the scurrility and the exaggerations which are applied to individual officers may well, as heretofore, be left to the ordinary action of the law courts, or be treated with the contempt they deserve. But it has been prominently stated that even this practical irresponsibility for personal abuse is a public mischief, and is used for the purpose of extorting money or frightening timid subordinates from a proper discharge of their duties. But it is not on this ground that I desire to support this measure. What I do recognise, and long have recognised as a fact, is that the licentiousness of the press has, under false ideas of freedom and independence, been allowed to reach a stage which promptly calls, in the interests of the public at large, for the interference of the Legislature.

I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill in thinking that the whole of the Vernacular Press is not open to these charges. I believe with him that there are many such papers conducted by respectable men on excellent principles; but the law proposed cannot injure them. If papers do not write sedition, or endeavour to incite disaffection with Government, or endeavour to extort money by intimidation, their position will be no worse off when this Bill has become law than it was before. If they do publish matter of this objectionable character, then it is the plain duty of Government to interfere with them in the interests of the public, and I am sure that the public will have no sympathy with them.

I can quite understand that the Government of India has, as the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill has stated, felt some difficulty in applying a measure of this sort to a portion of the press, and exempting another portion. But the difficulty, it seems to me, is imaginary rather than real. The papers published in this country in the English language are written by a class of writers for a class of readers whose education and interests would make them naturally intolerant of sedition; they are written under a sense of responsibility and under a restraint of public opinion which do not and cannot exist in the case of the ordinary native newspapers. It is quite easy and practicable to draw a distinction between papers published in English and papers published in the vernacular, and it is a distinction which really meets all the requirements of the case, and should not be disregarded merely because some evil-disposed persons may choose to say that Government has desired to show undue favour to papers written in the language of the ruling power.

The press must be treated on its own merits. Had the English Press of India been in style and tone what it was 20 years ago, I for my part should have had no hesitation in voting for its inclusion in the present Bill. But I know nothing that has improved more of late years than the tone of the Anglo-Indian Press. It no doubt attacks Government measures and Government officials, and often very underservedly; but as I have said before, it is not this sort of criticism to which Government objects or desires to control. On the whole, the English Press of India, whether conducted by Europeans or Natives, bears evidence of being influenced by a proper sense of responsibility and by a general desire to discuss public events in a moderate and reasonable spirit. There is no occasion to subject that press to restraint, and therefore, naturally enough, it is exempted. It would be a sign of great weakness on the part of Government to bring it within the scope of this measure merely to meet a possible charge of partiality. If it should ever happen that the Anglo-Indian Press should adopt a tone calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the British rule, I shall be amongst the first to ask for their inclusion in a law of this sort.

My Lord, I will not take up the time of the Council any further. I have never lost an opportunity of stating my opinion on the subject we are now discussing, and I hope that I have explained with sufficient distinctness the grounds upon which my opinions are based. But even if I did not entertain these opinions as strongly as I do, I should consider it my duty, when told by Your Excellency, as Head of the Executive Government, that on full and calm consideration it had been determined that a measure of this sort was necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, to give it my hearty support.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey followed:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes said:—My Lord—It appears from the preamble of the Bill before the Council that one of the objects of the measure is to prevent the use of the so-called native newspapers as a means of intimidation, and Section 3 accordingly empowers the Magistrate to call upon the printer and publisher of any such newspapers to give a bond not to "use or attempt to use such newspaper for the purpose of putting any person in fear, or causing annoyance to him and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, or to give any gratification to any person." Est it has just been pointed out to me that this does not provide for what I believe is the common offence of misusing such newspapers for the purpose of intimidating public servants from discharging their duties. Section 189 of the Penal Code provides for punishing such offences when committed. The Bill should provide, as best it can for preventing their commission without any judicial proceeding. I, therefore, with your Excellency's leave, beg to move that at the end of Clause (b), Section 3, the following be inserted: "Or for the purpose of holding out any threat of injury to a public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person in who he believes that public servant to be interested, and thereby inducing that public servant to do any act or to forbear, or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions"

The Hon,ble Mr. Paul said that the amendment took them quite by surprise; they had not had five minutes' time in which to consider it; and for his own part, he did not know whether to say yea or nay to the motion.

His Honor the Lieutenat-Governor explained that it was at his suggestion his hon'ble friend had put the amendment. He noticed that the bill made no provision for checking a mode of proceeding adopted by a class of native papers which was getting very common, and regarding which he constantly received complaints.

After some further conversation, the motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in moving that the Bill, as amended, be passed, said he was sure that His Lordship's Government would feel gratified at the cordial reception the Bill had met with in the Council. The only matter for regret was that there were not more of their native colleagues present to take part in the debate on it; but they must all feel indebted to the Maharajah for the remarks that had fallen from him. As His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had remarked, the Government would probably not escape from violent attacks for having executed its duty in passing the measure, but he did not think that those attacks would contain a single word which would make any member of that Council regret the part he had taken in regard to the Bill. Considering the unqualified maner in which it had been supported by the hon'ble members who had addressed the Council on it, he was justified in thinking that to the community at large the Bill would be received as a measure which the Government was bound to pass.

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech closed the debate and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's motion was agreed to.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1878, and is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. IX. OF 1878.

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER CONTROL OF PUBLICATIONS IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

WHEREAS certain publications in oriental languages printed or circulated in British India have of late contained matter likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India, or have been used as means of intimidation or extortion:

And whereas such publications are read by and disseminated amongst large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess; and whereas it is accordingly necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity and for the security of Her Majesty's subjects and others to confer on the executive Government power to control the printing and circulation of such publications: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This section and sections eleven to sixteen both inclusive apply to the whole of British India; the other sections of this Act apply only to those parts of British India to which they may from time to time be extended by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the *Gazette of India*.

2. In this Act—

'Newspaper' means any periodical work containing public news, or comments on public news printed wholly or partially in any oriental language, and includes two or more copies of a newspaper bearing the same name, whether published on the same day or on different days, and also includes any series of newspapers, whether printed on one day or different days, or with one name or with different names; and

'Print,' 'printed' and 'printer' apply not only to printing, but also to lithography, engraving and photography.

3. Any Magistrate of a district or Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any newspaper is printed or published, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government and subject to the provisions of section five, call upon the printer and publisher of such newspaper to enter into a joint and several bond, or when the printer and publisher of such newspaper are the same person, call upon such person to enter into a bond, binding themselves or himself, as the case may be, in such sum as the Local Government thinks fit, not to—

(a) print or publish in such newspaper any words, signs, or visible representations, likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India or antipathy between any persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India; or

(b) use or attempt to use such newspaper for the purpose of putting any person in fear or causing annoyance to him and thereby inducing him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, or to give any gratification to any person, or for the purpose of holding out any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom they or he believe or believes that public servant to be interested, and thereby inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of his public functions.

Explanation.—"Valuable security," "gratification," and "public servant" are used in this section in the senses in which they are respectively used in the Indian Penal Code.

4. When any bond is executed under section three, the said Magistrate or Commissioner may further require the obligor or obligors of the same to deposit the amount thereof in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India; and the money or securities so deposited shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, remain so deposited until fifteen days after the person or persons depositing the same has or have made and subscribed a declaration under Act No. XXV of 1867, section eight.

When such person or persons has or have subcribed such a declaration, and fifteen days have elapsed from the date of subscribing the same, he or they may apply to the said Magistrate or Commissioner for the restoration of the said money or securities, and thereupon such money or securities shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be restored to such person or persons.

5. When any publisher or printer is called upon by a Magistrate or Commissioner of Police to execute a bond under this Act in respect of any newspaper, the publisher of such newspaper may deliver to such Magistrate or Commissioner an undertaking in writing to the effect that no words, signs, or visible representations shall, during the year next following the date of such undertaking, be printed or published in such newspaper which have not previously been submitted to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by such officer.

When such undertaking has been so delivered, no such bond or deposit shall be required from the publisher or printer of such newspaper during the said year.

6. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper printed or published in the territories under its administration, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a) or that any such newspaper has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), such Local Government may cause a notice in the form in the schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to be published in the local official Gazette.

7. A true copy of such notice shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of the premises described in the declaration made in respect of the newspaper under the said Act No. XXV of 1867, section five, and the copy so fixed shall be deemed to have been duly served on the printer and publisher of such paper.

8. If after the publication of such notice and the service thereof, the newspaper in respect of which it hast been issued contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three clause (a) or is used, or attempted to be used, for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

All printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, and

all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and

any money or securities which the printer or publisher of such newspaper may have deposited under the provisions of section three,

shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Provided that the publisher of any newspaper may, on the publication of a notice in respect thereof under section six, and before anything has become liable to forfeiture under this section in respect of such newspaper, deliver to the Magistrate of the District or to the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such newspaper is published, an undertaking in writing of the nature specified in section five, and, if such Magistrate or Commissioner accepts such undertaking, nothing shall become liable to forfeiture under this section between the date on which such undertaking is so accepted and the end of the period for which it is given.

9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any money or security deposited under this Act in respect of any newspaper is liable to be forfeited under section eight, such Local Government may, by a notification in the local official Gazette, declare such money or security to be forfeited;

And whenever it appears to the Local Government that any implements, utensils, plant or materials used or employed or intended to be used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, or which is or are in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, or any copies of any newspaper, is or are liable to be forfeited under that section,

the Local Government may declare such implements, utensils, plant, materials or copies to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate, empower any person to seize and take away such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies wherever found, and to enter upon any premises,

(a) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published, or

(b) where any such implements, utensils, plant, or materials may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(c) where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept,

and search for such implements, utensils, plant, materials, and copies.

Every warrant issued under this section, so far as it relates to a search, shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

10. When any book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document printed wholly or partially in any oriental language in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations which are of the nature described in section three, clause (a),

or when any such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document has been used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b),

all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper and other implements, utensils, plant, and materials used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or found in or about any premises where the same is printed or published, and all copies of such book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to the Local Government that anything is liable to be forfeited under this section, the Local Government may declare such thing to be forfeited and may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant in respect of the same, and thereupon such thing may be searched for, seized, and taken away in manner provided by section nine.

The Local Government may, upon good cause shown, cancel any forfeiture under this section.

11. When any newspaper printed elsewhere than in British India contains any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in section three, clause (a), or is used or attempted to be used for any purpose described in the same section, clause (b), all copies of such newspaper, brought into British India, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

12. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any copies of any newspaper in any of the territories under its administration are liable to be forfeited under section eleven, such Local Government may declare all copies of such newspaper wherever found to be forfeited and may by warrant issued by its authority under the hand of any Magistrate, empower any person to seize and take away all copies of such newspaper wherever found, and to enter upon any premises where any copy of such newspaper is sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or reasonably suspected to be sold, distributed, published, or publicly exhibited, or kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept;

and search for all copies of such newspaper.

Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

13. Any person feeling aggrieved by the issue of any notification under section nine or by any declaration made or anything done in the execution of a warrant issued under that section, or under section ten or section twelve, may, within three months from the date of the notification or declaration or the doing of the thing complained of (as the case may be), appeal to the Governor General in Council: and the Governor General in Council shall take such appeal into consideration, and the order passed by him thereon shall be final and conclusive.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that any newspapers printed at any place beyond the limits of British India, or any books, pamphlets, placards, broadsheets, or other documents printed wholly or partially in any oriental language at any such place, shall not be brought into, or circulated, distributed, or publicly exhibited, or sold, or kept for circulation, distribution, public exhibition, or sale, in British India.

Whoever, in contravention of any direction under this section, brings any such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document into British India, or circulates, distributes, publishes, exhibits, or sells the same, or keeps the same for circulation, distribution, exhibition, or sale, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both;

and all copies of such newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document found in British India shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Whenever it appears to any Magistrate of a district or to any Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town that anything within the local limits of his jurisdiction is forfeited under this section, he may issue a warrant to search for and seize the same, and such warrant shall be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

15. When any declaration has been made under section nine, section ten, or section twelve, in respect of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet, or other document, or any notification has been issued in respect of the same under section fourteen, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

16. Every notification and declaration of forfeiture purporting to be issued or made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place; and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act, or in execution of a warrant issued under this Act, shall be called in question by any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction; and no Civil or Criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything purporting to be done under this Act or in execution of any such warrant, or for the recovery of any property purporting to be seized under this Act.

17. Any publisher or printer of a newspaper required to execute a bond or make a deposit under section three or section four, and publishing or printing such newspaper without having complied with such requisition, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

18. When any publisher of a newspaper has given an undertaking under section five or section eight, and during the period for which such undertaking is given, any words, signs, or visible representations which have not been submitted to the officer appointed under section five, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by him, are printed or published in such newspaper, such publisher and the printer of such newspaper, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

19. Any portion of this Act which has been extended to any part of British India under section one shall cease to be in force in such part whenever the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, so directs, but may be again extended to such part by a like notification.

20. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Notice under Section 6.

Whereas a certain newspaper (state name of newspaper) contains words, signs, or visible representations (as the case may be) of the nature described in section 3, clause (a) of Act No. 9 of 1878 [or is used for purpose mentioned in section 3 of Act No. 9 of 1878 clause (b,) or Whereas an attempt has been made to use a certain newspaper (state name of newspapers) for a purpose, &c.]

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, and to give all such persons warning, according to the provisons of section 6 of the said Act, No. 9 of 1878.

This day of 187 . A. B.

Secretary to } the Government of
the Chief Commissioner of

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The main object of this Bill is to place newspapers which are published in the vernacular languages of India under better control, and to furnish the Government with more effective means than are provided by the existing law, of punishing and repressing seditious writings which are calculated to produce disaffection towards the Government in the minds of the ignorant and unenlightened masses Another object is to prevent unscrupulous native editors using their paper as a means of intimidation or extortion.

2. As regards the latter of these objects; it is enough to state that the Government is informed on reliable authority that certain vernacular papers have from time to time been used as a means of intimidating and extorting money from our feudatories and native employes. As regards the former and more important object, a fuller statement of the reasons which have led to the introduction of this Bill seems desirable.

3. That a section of the vernacular Press has of late years assumed an attitude of fixed hostility to the Government; that it does not confine itself to criticising particular measures or the acts of individual officers on their merits, but attacks the very existence of British rule in India; and that the evil has been steadily growing and has now attained a magnitude which calls for the application of some strong means of repression, are facts patent to all who read the native papers.

4. The necessity for immediate action has been pressed on the Government of India from many quarters; and those most competent to form an opinion on such a point have advised that the existing law does not furnish a sufficient remedy, and that fresh legislation is accordingly necessary.

5. The only question has been as to the form which such legislation should assume, or, to speak more precisely, whether the object in view could be attained by any mere amendment of the general criminal law, or whether some measure of a special nature is required.

The Government of India have come to the conclusion that a special measure is necessary, and they have been led to this conclusion chiefly by two considerations.

6. In the first place, the object in view is simply to repress an evil which is altogether of a special and limited nature, and for the existence of which a small and strictly defined class of persons is answerable. It is not in any way necessary for that object to expand the general law relating to State offences, or to render that law more stringent. To do so would be to inflict an unmerited hardship on a large number of Her Majesty's subjects.

7. Secondly (and this seems to put the necessity of a special law, as distinguished from any mere amendment of the general law, beyond a doubt), the ordinary criminal law confines itself to imposing penalties for offences already committed, whereas the particular offence to be dealt with here is of such a nature that it is not enough that it should be punished when committed. Its commission must be *prevented*, and this can be done only under a special procedure devised expressly for that purpose.

8. The Bill now introduced is restricted in its operation

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to publications in oriental languages. Its chief provisions will take effect only in those parts of British India to which they may be especially extended by the Governor General in Council, and will cease to have effect in those parts whenever the Governor General in Council so directs.

9. The system of check it establishes in the case of newspapers in oriental languages published in British India as follows:

First.—The Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the printer or publisher of any such newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions or sects, and not to use such paper for purposes of extortion. The Magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to be deposited in money or securities.

Secondly.—If any newspaper (whether a bond has been taken in respect of it or not) at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the Gazette, and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made may declare such deposit forfeited.

Thirdly.—As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he pleases by undertaking to submit his proofs to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects o.

Any publisher may, if he chooses, do this act at the time when he is called upon to deposit security; and if he does so, no security can be demanded from him.

Again, if he does not choose to avail himself of this revision at that stage, he may subsequently, in the event of a warning being issued against him, offer such an undertaking, and if the Magistrate accepts it, the proceedings are at an end.

10. As regards books, pamphlets, &c., printed in British India, containing matter of the description above referred to or used for purposes of extortion, the Bill gives the Local Government a power to seize them and the presses at which they are printed.

11. Newspapers and books published out of British India but circulated in British India remain. And in regard to them the Bill provides—

first, that if they contain matter of the nature already referred to or are used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may seize them; and

secondly, that the Governor General in Council may prohibit their importation altogether.

12. The only other points calling for special notice are that an appeal is given to the Governor General in Council against anything done by a Local Government or any inferior authority; that declarations of forfeitures and other proceedings under the Act are made final and conclusive, subject only to such appeal; and that penalties are provided for printing or publishing a newspaper without executing a bond or making a deposit after such bond or deposit has been required, and for breach of an undertaking to submit proofs to a Government officer.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th March 1878.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of Act IX of 1878, an Act for the better control of publications in Oriental languages, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, N. W. Provinces and Oudh and of the Punjab respectively.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

JAMES O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

The Government of India has at last taken a leap in the dark. Nobody denies that foolish writing never appears in the vernacular papers. But if there has been such writing it could easily have been suppressed by taking legal proceedings against the offenders, and for doing this Government have, we believe, ample power under the existing law. It, however, seems to have thought otherwise, and has entered on a policy of systematically keeping the Vernacular Press under its thumb. It seems that the Bill for restricting the liberty of the Native Press was passed the same day that it was introduced into the Viceregal Council. It is astounding that Government, from the Secretary of State downwards should thus level a blow in the dark at an institution which is with all its faults and shortcomings one of the important limbs of the machinery by which this country is governed. The Secretary of State seems to have been aware of what was going to be done in the Viceregal Council; for he is stated to have approved, by telegraph, "the general scope of the Vernacular Press Bill and of its being introduced and passed through the Legislative Council." It seems that the one hundred and fifty extracts from the reports on the Vernacular Press which were placed on the table as a reason for introducing and passing the Bill have been pretty well circulated in England. "Regarding the Vernacular Newspapers Bill it is said that the most seditious publications have appeared in the Maratha papers." We are unable to say how far this statement is based in truth. But we think, with insignificant exceptions, the Maratha papers as a body are loyally disposed towards the existing order of things and that they have too keen a sense of their own interests to be knowingly guilty of propagating such beliefs as is done in the second para of the above quotations. Our own impression has been that the crusade against the Native Press has originated more in the ignorance of the real state of things out here than in the seditious proclivities of natives.—*Native Opinion.*

"A SEVERE censorship of the Native Press established or the Dawn of the Reign of Terror in India" was the grim news, which the wire flashed from Calcutta on the 14th instant and which must have, we believe, sent a painful thrill of surprise and dismay through the minds of millions of people in this land. The phantom of the news did, indeed, appear from time to time during the last five years, but more notably and frequently so during and after the tragic "might is right" scenes of Baroda affairs. We then believed that the spectre's shadow was conjured up and set afloat by the malevolent thoughts of the Anglo-Indians merely to scare us away from the use of our liberty which is our due as subjects of the British Crown. Many Anglo-Indians who thought that their short residence in this country and connection with some journals in the presidency towns were a sufficient justification for their utterances, sounded in England their alarming trumpet through the columns of the *Times* and the *Pall Mall*; and their brethren in this country made the Anglo-Indian Press to give a cordial response. Nevertheless we could not then give credence to the reality of the danger that was fast coming upon us, for it appeared to us that such a thing could not possibly come into existence, so long as the British Parliament cared to sail the Indian gubernative ironclad on the same principles, legal and constitutional, as have been proved by the scouring and crucial test of hard and, even, hurricane times to have the efficacy of securing peace and happiness to England and her colonies and perpetuating their connecting tie. The abolition of Sati and infanticide, the introduction again of regular written laws and Courts of justice, the establishment of railways, telegraph, and seats of western learning and education, and, above all, the suppression of slavery and other reforms of more or less importance seemed to inaugurate the reign of reason and civilization in this country, and educated, for the last half century, the peace loving and loyal people in the school of political freedom and, in some measure, of a liberal Government. The people, too, were not slow in appreciating the rich repast which was served out to them, and made fair acquisitions in the domain opened out to them, feeling secure that the British Crown and Parliament, having from time to time shown tender care and anxiety for the well being of the Indians in the appointment of frequent commissions to investigate Indian matters and the issuing of several proclamations and assurances from the throne guaranteeing constitutional rights and privileges to the people of this country would not ever allow persons, immediately connected with Indian affairs, to despoil by a simple fiat the people of this country of ther well-earned fruits of liberty. But all these considerations have really become a day-dream. Are we then to retrace our steps and undo the glorious work of fifty years?—The *Poona Kiran or Sunbeam.*

By legislating against, and the promulgation of, such rubbish as is described, the Government give it factitious importance, and will make those who produce it imagine themselves to be far greater people than they really are. We have yet to see the specific passages which are held to justify legislation, but where they are simply coarse and abusive, they might surely have been left to find their own level of ignominy and contempt. Written statements regarding individuals may be suppressed, but conversation cannot be stopped, and smothering the conflagration in one place may only be a prelude to its breaking out in another place in a more dangerous form. Seditious writing, "commenting on the supposed weakness of England," and deriding the British institutions are not new things in Indian journalistic history. Soon after the liberty of the press had been established on a firm basis in Bengal in 1836, many Indian publications were issued, in which the English system of rule was contemptuously derided, scorned, contemned, and in its place the people were exhorted to rise, shake off their chains, and establish a better system which, as described, was a curious mixture of Republicanism and Oligarchism. No harm came of this sort of thing, even though a man of such commanding influence among his countrymen as Ram Mohun Roy had much to do with the publication of such effusions. Had the authorities of those days—by no means liberal and enlightened as are Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey—proposed to deal harshly with such opinions, they would have caused their wider spread as the wind scatters the light fluffy seeds of mischievous weeds. Strong in our own sense of strength we ought to be able to treat with merited contempt such effusions as the present Act seems directed against. Disposed to judge most favourably the action of the authorities, we cannot but think they have made a serious blunder in what they have done. They have also put a weapon in the hands of our Russian friends (or foes) which they will not be slow to use. "Oh!" these interesting rivals of ours in Asia will say, "the whole Indian people are in a state of chronic rebellion against the British! So great is the dislike and agitation that the Government have been compelled to pass an Act in one sitting to put it down. What a fine field in which to stir up a sudden flow of mutiny!" That is one only of the harmful consequences likely to result from a piece of legislation worthy only of the Georgian era in England, and of every era in France.

Directly, we do not think the measure will do any good, whilst indirectly it must do very much harm, as it will cause much discussion and lead to a good deal of attention being directed to miserable flashes in the pan, which otherwise would have flickered for a time and then died away unnoticed and ineffectual for harm except as the fingers of the experimentors may have been burned. This, however, is only the smallest evil. The other is the fear which will be induced in men's minds by this legislation. It is true nothing could be fairer than the words which describe the scope of the Acts, and we do not suppose one Anglo-Indian journalist will write one whit less freely than before. With the Indian people it will be otherwise. "Bated breath and whispering humbleness they will think is demanded of them, and certain malificent manifestations of the native character will be strengthened. The cursed grovelling spirit of always saying to Master's face what is believed will "Master please," must necessarily grow on such food as is now given to fatten it. One thing will be said in the presence of Englishmen (as is too often the case now) and another behind his back. Instead of training up men whom we might make worthy of trust by trusting them we are placing a premium upon lip-service and making a social state which will be honeycombed with hypocrisy, however much it may be veneered with deferential manners. —*Madras Times.*

It must have long been evident, even to the most ardent champions of the liberty of the Press, that no government, with any regard for its own safety, or for the happiness of its subjects, could continue for an indefinite period to tolerate the excess of license to which the vernacular press of this country has of late abandoned itself. For a time it was possible to hope that, with the spread of education, truth and common sense would assert themselves, and the evil would either disappear, or find its antidote in the condemnation of the native public themselves. As the years go by, however, this prospect grows more and more remote, till it has at last become evident either that the hope on which it depends is altogether a vain one; or that the period of its probable realisation is so remote that we cannot afford to wait for it. So outrageous is the virulence of the more infamous of these journals, and so glaringly mendacious are the statements which embody it, that, if the mass of the native public were possessed of the most ordinary intelligence in respect of public matters, they would be powerless to excite any sentiment but ridicule. But so grossly ignorant and so prone to credulity are the mass of the native public, that the more outrageous the virulence and the more mendacious the statements of these writers, the more certain they are to be believed. Indeed, it is impossible to peruse many of these journals without feeling it to be very doubtful whether those who conduct them are not themselves the victims of the grossest credulity, and whether they are not as unfit intellectually, as they are morally, to be trusted with an engine of such tremendous power as the public press.

Doubt, then, as to the urgent necessity of some such measure as that which has just been passed through the Council, we have none. Whether the precise form that has been given to the Vernacular Press Bill is that which is best suited to the circumstances of the case, is another question. That, in preferring an essentially preventive to an essentially penal enactment, the Government has adopted a humane course, must, we think, be allowed. That in passing a restrictive measure applicable to the particular class of journals whose laches have necessitated interference, instead of widening the provisions of the Penal Code so as to cover the class of offences of which they are guilty, the Government has acted with a wise generosity towards the English press, must also be admitted. We must say, however, that it seems to us a some-circuitous, and not altogether a dignified, mode of proceeding for the Government to require men to enter into bonds not to commit certain acts against itself, which they are clearly bound, as loyal citizens, not to commit; while the alternative of submitting the writings they propose to publish to a censor appointed by the Government, is one which destroys their power for harm, only at the expense of destroying, at the same time, their power for good. We question whether a simple licensing act, with appropriate forfeiture clauses, would not have been both more simple and otherwise less objectionable. As a preventive measure, it would have been equally effectual while it would have done less violence to that sense of freedom on the part of the journalist, and to that belief in his freedom on the part of the public, which are essential to his usefulness, than the subscription of a bond, which must make him a marked man.

The haste with which the Act has been passed, without previous publication, and without the usual opportunities for deliberation, is, we think, in spite of all that has been urged in its defence, much to be regretted. There may be special reasons, and in the present state of our political relations, it is not difficult to imagine such reasons, for this haste; but such reasons apart, it is absurd to suppose that what has been endured with comparative equanimity so long could not have been endured a few weeks longer without serious danger. As to the agitation that might have ensued, we see no reason to fear that the measure would have been discussed in a way to weaken the hands of the Government. So far from there being any probability that the disease would have been exacerbated by a knowledge that its suppression was contemplated, we suspect the threatened journalists would have been far more likely to have been awed into greater moderation by the prospect.—*The Englishman.*

PLANTERS AND OFFICIALS.

On the 25th ultimo, we drew attention to a paragraph, (anent communications in the Wynaad), in the annual report of the North Wynaad Planters' Association. The Committee stated that "they addressed the District Engineer about the commencement of the monsoon, pointing out how our monsoon traffic, upon which the lives of thousands of people in Mysore, as well as in Wynaad might depend, would be hindered, and perhaps entirely stopped by the heaping of mud into the roads; to this we only received a sarcastic reply." We remarked that if the Committee would favor us with extracts from their correspondence with Colonel Kennedy, we would be happy to give them publicity. They have now complied with our suggestion. The following is the letter that they addressed to Colonel Kennedy on the 19th June last:—

"I am desired to bring to your notice that the Committee of this Association consider there are very serious defects in the method of repairing roads in Wynaad as at present carried out. These defects are considered serious, not only because they add to the ordinary difficulties connected with the transport of every kind in Wynaad during the monsoon, to such an extent as to render wheeled traffic almost impossible, but also because they reduce the haulage power of bullocks by at least 30 to 50 per cent., and in these ways enhance the price of food grain for coolies which, during the present season of severe famine, must necessarily affect the coolies even more than their employers.

"The defects abovementioned may be described as follows, viz: 1st. The laying down of metal without a proper covering of earth or gravel. 2nd. The filling up of the hollows and ruts in the road, especially where subject to the heavy rains experienced near the heads of the ghats, with simple earth or clay, without having previously prepared the road by picking up the crust. The first defect complained of not only adds an unnecessary difficulty to all the traffic passing over the road; but causes a considerable waste of public money by the grinding up of the metal under the wheels of the carts. The second defect is, equally with the first, one additional difficulty for the traffic to overcome; and is, near the ghats, an absolute waste of public funds, for the earth and mud placed on the roads at the commencement of the monsoon is never found there at the end.

"I am further to point out to you that, in a famine season like the present one, it is essential that the monsoon traffic should not be impeded as it has been this year by the general piling of mud on to the roads in the name of repairs. Whatever may be deemed necessary from an engineering point of view in ordinary seasons, the first necessity for Wynaad roads during a famine monsoon is that they should be as hard and as little obstructed, with mud as possible, as ruts or roughness of surface would be an impediment to famine monsoon traffic."

On the 29th June Colonel Kennedy addressed the following reply to the Honorary Secretary of the Association:—

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the above highly interesting and instructive document, and request you will be kind enough to convey my thanks to your Association for the trouble it has taken in pointing out alleged defects in mode of executing work."

Colonel Kennedy is possibly an incorrigible wag; and he must have his little joke even at the expense of a Planters' Association; but we cannot congratulate him on his good taste in treating with ridicule a communication that was obviously dictated by legitimate anxiety in connection with the famine. Planters ought not to be chaffed by district officials, in official phraseology, because they presume to point out what seem to them to be defects in the working of what is notoriously the most defective Department in the Presidency. It is readily conceivable that Planters are competent to offer an opinion about road-making which any Engineer may afford to listen to with respect. The state of the public roads has a good deal to do with their prosperity, and they learn by costly experience in private road making why it is that the rain in the monsoon plays havoc with thoroughfares under D. P. W. control. The Planters are not so overburthened by the attentions of the Government, that they can be quite indifferent to the sarcasm of an officer in Colonel Kennedy's position.—*Madras Mail.*

ACTIONS FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

(*The Spectator.*)

The House of Commons will probably make short work of Mr. Herschell's Bill to abolish actions for Breach of Promise of Marriage, and on the whole, they will be right in doing so. That there is much to be said against them, may be gathered from the report of every case which is interesting enough to secure mention in the newspapers. No one can read the details with which these reports are filled, the sentimental letters, the more sentimental verses, the comic counsel's address, and the still more comic cross-examination without a feeling of hearty disgust. Marriage is degraded in the eyes of the public, on the plea of administering justice, and it is not wonderful that many people should have thought that it is not worth while to risk this result in order to put a few pounds or a few hundreds of pounds into the pocket of some damsel who combines a broken heart with a practical turn of mind. This is one of the instances in which we undoubtedly pay dearly for the publicity of our judicial proceedings. It is not the action for breach of promise that is distasteful, so much as the manner in which the trial is made to yield amusement to gaping bystanders and empty-headed newspaper readers. If the jury and the *vivâ voce* examination of witnesses could be got rid of, one of the chief reasons against the maintenance of these actions would lose most of its force. Even then, however, one strong objection would remain. The custom of inflicting a pecuniary penalty upon any man who finds that he cannot give more than a formal performance of the promise which he has been foolish enough to make, is probably the cause every year of a certain number of unhappy marriages. A man discovers that he has changed his mind, or that the burden of fulfilling his promise is greater than he thought it would be, or greater than he is able to bear without showing traces of discontent. Under the present system, unless he belongs to a section of society in which women do not care to air their griefs, he is very probably induced to keep his promise, in spite of all misgivings as to his power to keep it except in the letter. He knows that he does not care about the woman he is going to make his wife, but he knows also that, if he refrains from giving her a husband who wants the first requisite for making a wife happy, he may be more or less disgraced by appearing as a defendant, and be made to pay a heavy fine. Under these circumstances he keeps his word, and condemns himself and his wife to pretty certain unhappiness. We do not mean, of course, that there are no happy marriages which are not at the same time love-matches; but there is a great difference between a marriage *de raison* or even *de convenance*, and a marriage from which the husband is actively anxious to escape, and from which he is, in fact, only prevented from escaping by the dread of incurring a social and pecuniary penalty. An engagement which is adhered to under these conditions carries with it an almost positive assurance of unhappiness, and there can be no question that the number of engagements thus adhered to is greatly increased by the existence of the class of actions which Mr. Herschell proposes to do away with. Many a wife must have had cause to regret that her husband did not plainly tell her that he did not care enough about her to make her a good husband. Many a husband must have had cause to regret that he had wanted either the means or the courage to stand the chance of an action. In so far as this particular class of marriages would be checked by the proposed change in the law, the success of Mr. Herschell's Bill would be a public benefit.

But then this is not the only result which the Bill would have, and when its other effects come to be considered, the balance of argument seems to us to be in favour of keeping the law as it is. One of the disadvantages which would attend the passing of the Bill is the complete immunity which it would give to seduction. Probably a great many seductions are even now effected under a promise of eventual marriage, and if no amount of evidence that such a promise had been given were of any avail in a Court of justice, the number, we fear, would be greatly increased. It is so easy to make promises of this kind, they are so readily believed,—the more so because the majority of them are made in the first instance with an intention of keeping them,—that the consequence of depriving them of the only characteristic which invests them with anything worth calling a sanction might be exceedingly serious. Anything that helps to check seduction is a real benefit to society. Nor is it possible, so far as we can see, to devise any alternative sanction. A man who finds that he cannot seduce a girl except by promising her marriage, will be much more likely to make such a promise when he knows that no harm can come to him from making it than he is now, when he knows that the promise once given, the girl will have him, to some extent, in her power. No extension of the present law as regards actions for loss of services will meet this difficulty, and besides this, the action for loss of services is open to nearly as many objections on the score of taste as the action for breach of promise itself. There is another class of cases to which a somewhat similar argument applies. There are some young men to whom to fall in love with a girl and to make her an offer are almost contemporaneous acts. They like being "engaged," and if left entirely to their own devices, they would probably engage themselves half-a-dozen times a year. It needs no argument to show that if this class be given any more impunity than it enjoys already, the position of the girls to whom these hasty offers are made will be very much altered for the worse. At present they have a protection of a certain kind, in the fact that when the offer has been made and accepted, the maker of it is under a legal obligation either to make good his promise or to abide the consequences. Take away that protection, and offers will come in as thick as rain. It may be said that after a time girls would learn to distinguish between offers which had the promise of realisation and offers which had no such promise attaching to them. But in the cases now under consideration every offer has the promise of realisation about it when it is first made. It is only when the man discovers that he no longer wishes to be held to it, that the faculty attributed to women of drawing this distinction finds opportunity of exercise, and by that time it is too late to be exercised to any purpose. A girl may find out easily enough when a man means nothing by his offer, but she must be a prophetess before she can feel sure that, though he means marriage by it to-day, he will mean nothing by it six months hence. The lower we go into society, the more force this objection to Mr. Herschell's Bill be found to possess. Where girls are carefully looked after, and the process of entering into an engagement involves interviews with parents and introductions to friends, a man finds himself surrounded by a network of coercing circumstances from which it is difficult to extricate himself. Though he has no action for breach of promise to fear, in the event of his proving fickle, there are other inconveniences, hardly less annoying in their character and consequences, which ordinarily serve to keep him to his word. But amongst the class in which actions for breach of promise are usually brought, girls are very much their own mistresses, and if they choose to accept an offer of marriage, there is no one but themselves to see that the lover is held to his engagement. The prospect of an action for breach of promise does arm them with considerable powers in this direction, whereas if such actions were abolished, they would have no power at all.

On the whole, therefore, Mr. Herschell's Bill, if it were to pass, would be likely to do more harm than good. The law, as it stands, does much injury to public sentiment, inasmuch as it tends to degrade matrimony to the level of a merely pecuniary contract; and in so far as it tends to encourage unhappy marriages, it is contrary to public policy. But the law as Mr. Herschell wishes to make it would operate as a distinct encouragement to the worst kind of seduction, and it would remove the only obstacle to the multiplication of reckless engagements. The man would know when he pledged himself that his words would not bind him, unless he liked to be bound; the woman would know that she had no security except the man's good-nature that his promise would ever be fulfilled. The uncertainty with which the first steps towards the most important of human relationships would thus be invested in large sections of the community, appears to us to be a greater evil than the offensive vulgarity which is inseparable from the present mode of holding middle-class lovers to their vows.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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1878.
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines. The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing information of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.
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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.
ANNUAL INCOME, 1876 .... £1,476,[illegible]
FIRE RESERVE £1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE .... £[illegible]
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS .... £[illegible]
FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
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IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to Insurers.
For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undersigned.
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FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
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THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	4,271,800

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THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,492,950.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £76,925
" 1862 .... £[illegible]
" 1872 .... £[illegible]
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium relieved.
ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.
A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 1½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.
The reduction of premium to Europe rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,103,803.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, January 1878.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Esplanade Hotel.
POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
CLAIMS.—The sums paid in discharge of claims by Death under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
REVENUE.—The Revenue from Premiums and Interest—rapidly increasing—exceeds Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
FUNDS.—The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling. (These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published at the end of each financial year.)
RATES.—The rates of Premium have been recently revised. Forms of application, and all information on application.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
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INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.
The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.
THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.
THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, etc. with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are as low as is consistent with perfect safety to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. lower for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent. of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. New Entrants participating at each Division. *The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.
FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.
THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be reserved as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid through the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. (cent.)
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871 May	1000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872 March	1000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.
Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietary that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on this stringent principle should exhibit such satisfactory results."
IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.
The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once simple and equitable in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System,* by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietary, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.
For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and other information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.
D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
5, Dean Lane, Fort.

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